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## Iran Says Attack by Iraqi Jets Set Oil Platform in Gulf Afire

**KUWAIT**—Iran said Thursday that Iraqi jets had attacked one of its oil platforms in the Gulf, setting a blaze in the second Iraqi air strike in 48 hours. Baghdad said it had attacked a "large naval target."

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said "the platform Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini denies that Iran has laid mines in the Red Sea. Page 2.

was set on fire but was immediately extinguished with only minor damage."

Hours before the Iranian report, Baghdad radio, monitored in Kuwait, said its jets had "attacked a very large naval target near the Iranian Kharg Island." Kharg Island, in the northern end of the Gulf about 40 miles (65 kilometers) off Iran, is Tehran's main oil exporting terminal.

The Iraqi broadcast said the "naval target was hit accurately and effectively" and "all planes returned safely to base."

Iraq, which has claimed responsibility for most of the 29 confirmed attacks on neutral vessels in the Gulf this year, has vowed to destroy Kharg Island and blockade Iranian ports in the Gulf to cut off Iranian oil revenue, which Tehran uses to finance the war.

Iraqi jets attacked the Liberian-registered Greek supertanker *Friendship* L in the same area of the Gulf on Tuesday. That was the first such confirmed hit in a month in the war. There were no injuries aboard the ship. Crew members extinguished a small fire.

**Soviet Is Said to Join Hunt**  
 A Soviet minesweeper has joined a search for mines in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, West German government sources said Thursday, Reuters reported from Bonn.

The sources said a Soviet ship with mine-clearing equipment was operating in the southern reaches

of the Red Sea, where several ships have been damaged by mines.

They added that a Libyan freighter was suspected of possible involvement in planting the mines.

Military sources in Washington said four U.S. minesweeping helicopters had arrived in Spain on their way to join Egyptian units searching for the cause of explosions that have damaged at least 12 ships since mid-July, and Britain said it was sending ships to the area to help in the hunt.

At least a dozen U.S. experts were already helping Egypt with the search, which had also been joined by naval units from Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said France was responding to requests from Egypt and Saudi Arabia for help in clearing the mines by "reinforcing its potential" in its former colony of Djibouti, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, where it has a garrison and naval base.

The spokesman did not elaborate except to say that French officials had begun technical studies of the situation. A source said experts were investigating the nature and deployment of the mines.

The source added that France was considering sending more ships to the area from its Indian Ocean fleet. It already has three vessels off Djibouti.

In London, the Foreign Office said that Britain had agreed to help clear mines from the Red Sea area, where at least 12 ships are reported to have been hit by explosions since mid-July.

A spokesman said a number of naval "mine countermeasure vessels" now in the Mediterranean were on their way to the Gulf of Suez area and should arrive in about a week. They will be accompanied by a support ship, he added.

The move followed a request from the Egyptian government similar to the one to which the United States and France had already responded.

Britain has had four minesweepers in the Mediterranean since the height of the Lebanon crisis. Military sources said they were off the coast of Italy when Egypt made its appeal Sunday.



**IRANIAN HIJACKER**—Hossein Eftekhari, 18, was taken into custody Wednesday at Ciampino airport in Rome after freeing all passengers on an Iranian plane hijacked Tuesday on its way to Saudi Arabia. He and Mohsen Rahgozar, 17, both of Tehran, are to appear in an Italian court on Monday. Police said their only weapon was a knife.

## Arafat Reports PLO, Jordan Agree In Principle to Form a Confederacy

By Alan Philips  
 Reuters

**TUNIS**—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Thursday that the PLO had reached agreement with King Hussein of Jordan on the principle of establishing a confederation between the kingdom and a future Palestinian state.

In an interview in Tunis, Mr. Arafat said: "Both of us have accepted the resolution of the Palestine National Council to have a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation." The council functions as a PLO parliament-in-exile.

At its last meeting in Algiers in February 1983, the council approved the principle of a PLO-Jordanian confederation but only if each were recognized as an independent state.

Mr. Arafat said the structural formula must still be worked out but he defined the confederation as "an equal relation between two peoples." Asked if it would have one head of state or two, he said such details were still unsettled.

He held out no prospect of a quick settlement in the Middle East because of the divisions of the last 16 months in PLO ranks.

The PLO leader and his aides have been discussing a wide range of subjects with the Jordanians in recent months. But they have preferred not to speak about the sensitive subject of a link between a proposed Palestinian state, in land occupied by Israel in 1967, and the kingdom.

A round of PLO-Jordanian talks in April of last year was torpedoed by PLO hard-liners who, with Syrian backing, forced Mr. Arafat to abandon his dialogue with King Hussein.

The talks were even opposed by Mr. Arafat's own, mainstream Fatah organization, The Washington Post reported in February.

[Last January, an aide to Mr. Arafat told The New York Times that King Hussein and Mr. Arafat had "a secret target" of a confederation of Jordan and a sovereign Palestinian state.]

Mr. Arafat spoke at a seaside villa outside Tunis, which has been his headquarters since a Syrian-backed militia forced him to evacuate northern Lebanon in December.

The question of relations with Jordan, as well as ties with Egypt and Mr. Arafat's continued leadership of the PLO, have been major issues in more than four months of negotiations aimed at reconciling his Fatah guerrilla group with four rival PLO organizations.

Under a July 13 reconciliation accord, they agreed to set up a more collective leadership but Mr. Arafat said that it would "not change anything."

Collective leadership has been widely seen as the price demanded by the four organizations to obtain their attendance at the next Palestine National Council session, scheduled to be held before Sept. 15 in Algiers.

The four groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party, have long called for a more democratic PLO.

Mr. Arafat said that "everything is going smoothly" in the inter-Palestinian reconciliation talks, despite what he called attempts at sabotage by "some Arab states."

He also said that mediation and dialogue was continuing with Syrian authorities.

Mr. Arafat criticized France for failing to follow up its 1982 Middle East peace initiative with Egypt. The French plan called for Palestinian self-determination and PLO participation in any peace talks.

## U.S. Insists Free Market Can Control Population

By Richard J. Meislin  
 New York Times Service

**MEXICO CITY**—The United States has held an international population conference in the Mexican capital that the development of free-market economies is "the natural mechanism for slowing population growth."

The assertion, reflecting the Reagan administration's new population policy, was made Wednesday, the third day of the weeklong United Nations International Conference on Population. It was presented by the delegation's chief, James L. Buckley, the former New York senator who is now president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The United States reiterated that it would no longer contribute funds in private organizations that "perform or actively promote" abortion as a means of family planning and that it would require assurances from governments receiving it that aid would not be used for abortions.

It said also it would not contribute money to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities unless it received assurances that the fund "is not engaged in, or does not provide funding for, abortion or coercive family planning programs."

The fund, which currently receives \$38 million in American aid, has generally left it up to aid recipients to decide how the money is used.

[Mr. Buckley's assertions were widely criticized at the conference and by U.S. lawmakers from both parties.]

While attention in the United States has focused on the anti-abortion elements of administration policy, Washington's economic theories of population growth are drawing the most attention here.

The nearly 3,000 delegates have generally shown an uncommon consensus that voluntary family planning is a key element in the economic growth of developing countries.

The use of U.S. foreign aid for abortions has been barred since 1974. The major difference in the new administration policy is that it cuts off all money to nongovernmental organizations that perform or promote abortion, even if the funds are not used directly for that purpose.

Mr. Buckley said that the policy indicated no decline in U.S. commitment to family planning, since the full \$240 million budgeted for the purpose this year—and a larger amount proposed for next year—would be directed in groups complying with the U.S. policy.

But private family planning organizations differed. Bradman Weerakoon, secretary-general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said that "the incidence of abortion would certainly rise if access to contraceptive services is denied."

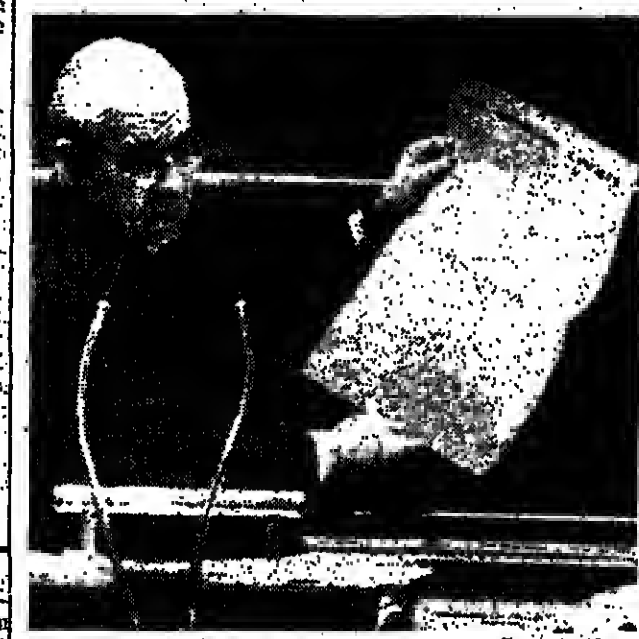
The administration's declaration suggested that government interference in national economies had hindered development and that, if those strictures were removed, population growth would drop sharply.

A U.S. delegation member acknowledged that the administration's policy was "a minority position, at the very least."

Mr. Buckley cited Hong Kong and South Korea as countries that, while they have few natural resources and have experienced major increases in population, have still experienced rapid economic growth. He said it was "no coincidence that each of these societies placed its reliance on the creativity of private individuals working within a free economy."

The United States, he said, "rejects the notion that we are caught up in a global population crisis."

The U.S. policy statement asserts that, in the 1960s and 1970s, too many governments pursued population control measures without sound economic policies that create (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



**FRENCH DEBATE**—Etienne Dailly, an opponent of a government plan to expand the number of issues that could be put to a referendum, making a debating point Wednesday night in the French Senate. The amendment to the constitution was voted down. Page 2.

## Genscher Expects 2 Germanys to Urge An East-West Renunciation of Force

By William Drozdzak  
 Washington Post Service

**BONN**—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Thursday he expects the two German governments in call for the renunciation of force by East and West when Chancellor Helmut Kohl meets the East German leader, Erich Honecker, next month.

Despite apparent Soviet misgivings, Mr. Genscher said he believed that Mr. Honecker still intended to make his trip to West Germany at the end of September, the first by an East German head of state.

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Genscher denied press reports that he would travel soon to Moscow to seek assurances that Mr. Honecker would still visit. He said such an appeal seemed unnecessary.

He said he hoped to meet with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Sept. 24, two days before Mr. Honecker is to arrive in West Germany.

Because of the sensitivity of the meeting of the two German leaders, there is little expectation of any new breakthrough, beyond their symbolic blessing of the rapprochement between their two states.

But Mr. Genscher's emphasis on possible mutual declaration renouncing the use of force, which he described as one of the most important

points on the agenda, reflects the Kohl government's desire to use Mr. Honecker's visit to try to revive East-West détente.

A renunciation-of-force pledge by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact has been under discussion, along with other confidence-building measures, at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe. It has been endorsed by the Soviet Union, but the United States feels such a pledge is superfluous unless accompanied by concrete measures that reduce the risks of war.

The Bonn government, however,

believes that East-West relations have deteriorated to the point that any kind of agreement restating the peaceful aims of the superpowers and their allies is worthwhile, if only to encourage more ambitious steps toward détente and arms control.

Mr. Genscher emphasized Thursday that such a pledge by the two German states could serve as the foundation for "the community of responsibility" that both Mr. Kohl and Mr. Honecker have described as the proper role for a Germany divided into socialist and capitalist camps.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Warsaw Frees Top Leader of KOR Group

The Associated Press

**WARSAW**—Jacek Kuron, Poland's most prominent opposition intellectual, was freed from Warsaw's main prison Thursday. He immediately criticized the amnesty that freed him, charging it denied him a chance to prove his innocence.

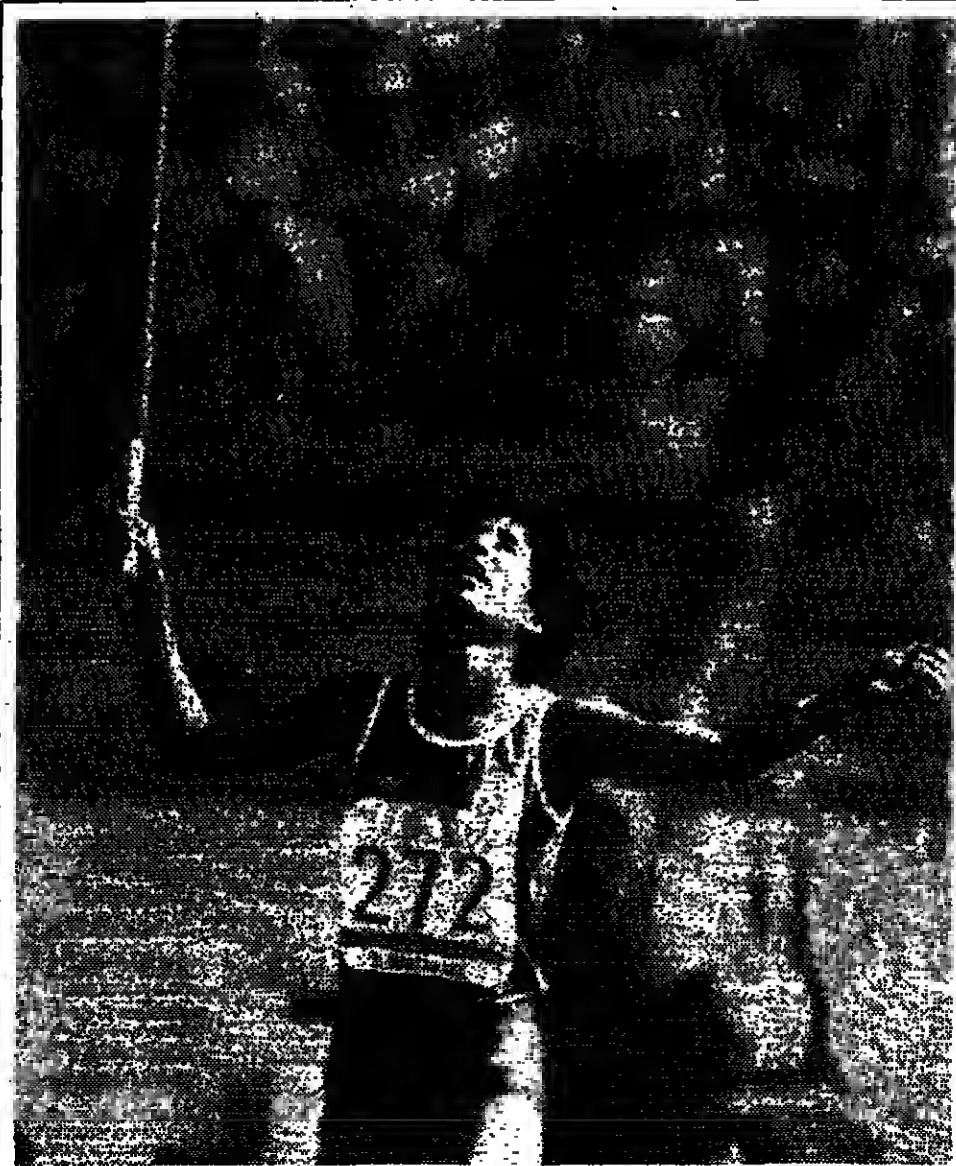
The 50-year-old leader of the disbanded workers' rights group, the Workers' Committee for Self-Defense, known as KOR, called the amnesty "a continuation of all those acts of lawlessness" against him and the three other KOR leaders with whom he was jailed.

But Mr. Kuron, speaking to more than 30 Western correspondents who jammed into his Warsaw apartment, said it would be wrong for him to comment now on the government's motives for declaring the amnesty or on the political situation in Poland.

"I cannot make a general comment on the amnesty because it is a political act and it would have to be judged in a political context, which I cannot do in this situation," he said.

"I cannot make any political judgments because the only perspective I have is from prison," he added. "When somebody is released after almost three years and begins to speak on the political situation, it's a bit irresponsible. At first I have to see what kind of country I am living in."

Mr. Kuron said the amnesty denied him the chance to refute the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



**LAST HURDLE**—Nawal El Moutawakil of Morocco, celebrating her gold medal in the 400-meter hurdles in Los Angeles. Olympic Games coverage is on Pages 10 and 11.

## For Many in Middle Age, the Ministry Exerts Growing Appeal as 2d Career

By Todd S. Purdum  
 New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—Bradley Pierce owned and managed New York nightclubs for 15 years, staying up all night and living what he remembers as "a pagan life."

But gradually he came to feel something was missing. Ten years ago, he entered a Trappist monastery, where he got up every day at 3 A.M. to pray. Last year, at the age of 47, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest at Holy Apostles Seminary in Cromwell, Connecticut.

According to Protestant and Catholic seminary officials, Father Pierce is one of a significant and rising number of people choosing the ministry as a second career.

They are men and women who turn in religious life in middle age, often after successful careers in business or the professions.

Many of those entering seminaries today are people choosing a second career.

"It's almost more the rule than the exception nowadays," said the Reverend Richard S. Armstrong, a professor of ministry and evangelism at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. Mr. Armstrong himself entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1955 after 10 years as a public-relations director for professional baseball teams.

Although there are no exact figures, in the last 10 years, according to the National Association of Theological Schools in Vandalia, Ohio, the median age of divinity students has risen steadily.

Total enrollment in Protestant seminaries last year reached 52,000, a record, according to the association. But Catholic seminary enrollment is declining, especially among younger men. This has prompted the church to relax its traditional resistance to the entrance of older men into the priesthood.

Whether they made their decisions in one dramatic moment, as Mr. Armstrong said he did, or over a period of months and years, second-career clergymen said they turned to religion to bring a change in their lives.

1967 in Greenwich Village and was a gathering place for celebrities.

"Almost every table was filled with the rich and the famous and I was quite aware that their lives were empty, that there was a great deal missing from their lives," he said. "And I became aware there was in my own life, too."

Now, after missionary work in India and five years of study, he is dean of men at Holy Apostles, which has specialized in training older men for the priesthood since 1956.

It is one of three such Catholic seminaries in the country. The median age of its 130 students is 45.

according to the Reverend Francis Fajella, the 46-year-old director of admissions and a second-career priest himself.

Father Fajella said the steep decline in Catholic seminary enrollment, from 2,106 first-year students nationwide in 1968 to 1,175 last year, has caused the church to revise its views on second-career priests.

The new code of Canon Law promulgated last year ordered diocesan bishops to solicit men "of a mature age" to become priests.

But obstacles remain for older priests, and the biggest for many is (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## 60 Are Seized in Ulster In Internment Protests

Reuters

**BELFAST**—Demonstrations erupted Thursday across Northern Ireland on the 13th anniversary of Britain's introduction of imprisonment without trial for members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The police said one man had been killed by his own bomb, at least eight persons had been injured and 60 had been arrested, including a member of a visiting U.S. delegation, as violence swept Belfast, Londonderry and Newry early Thursday morning.

Security forces were braced for violence on what is traditionally a day of unrest against British rule of the province, even though imprisonment without trial, or internment, was effectively lifted in December 1975. Extra troops were on the streets, and police roadblocks were set up.

The detained American, Brendan Judge, a 22-year-old student from Gary, Indiana, was a member of a 130-representative delegation organized by Noraid, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, which raises funds in the United States for Irish republican causes.

Police said he was charged during the night with possession of a Molotov cocktail in Northern Ireland's second largest city, Londonderry.

Security forces were on the alert

to arrest Noraid's director, Martin Galvin, a New York lawyer, who had said he would enter the province in defiance of an exclusion order for Thursday's anniversary. He was believed to be hiding in the Irish republic.

In Belfast, demonstrators barricaded streets in Catholic areas of the city overnight and threw several hundred Molotov cocktails at security forces, a police spokesman said.

The police responded by firing about 200 plastic bullets, he said. Four persons hit by the bullets were taken to the hospital. Fifty people were arrested.

In Londonderry, about 50 firebombs were thrown at the police, the spokesman said.

**Demonstration in Leeds**  
 About 300 people protesting the international trade in weapons blocked traffic and smashed bank windows Thursday in the center of Leeds, England, the police said, according to United Press International.

### INSIDE

■ Nagoya, Japan, struggles to overcome an inferiority complex after losing its bid to host the Olympics. Page 2.

■ Economists expect a tax increase no matter who wins the presidential election. Page 3.

■ U.S. officials say they have new evidence that Communist bloc nations are arming rebels in El Salvador. Page 3.

■ Whites in a typical South African town draw the line against black aspirations. Page 5.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Dow Jones industrial average soared 27.94 points in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Page 6.

### TOMORROW

■ China's market is finally opening to a few U.S. companies, who dream of making a fortune off the Communist masses.



## 3 Killed, 25 Injured In Beirut Bombing at Moslem Street Market

United Press International  
BEIRUT — An explosion at a West Beirut street market Thursday killed three persons and wounded at least 25, Beirut state radio said. Another radio station, the Christian-operated Voice of Lebanon, said four died and 30 were wounded.

"Many of the wounded are seriously injured," a police source said. "The market was crowded when the bomb went off." Police could not immediately confirm the number of dead or wounded.

The explosion occurred as garbage was being cleared from the market area, a police source said.

The explosion followed the Lebanese cabinet's approval Wednesday of sending the army into the hills outside Beirut on Aug. 18 in order to prevent clashes between Druze Moslem and Christian Lebanese militias.

The move is the first step in extending Beirut's security plan outside the capital.

The Syrian-backed security pact, which went into effect July 7, stopped five months of heavy fighting in Beirut by deploying army units along the Green Line that divides Christian East and mainly Moslem West sections of the city.

Wednesday's agreement by the

cabinet, made up of representatives of the country's opposing factions, broke a weeklong deadlock over the mechanics of extending the treaty outside Beirut.

The Cabinet ordered Druze Moslem and Christian opponents to withdraw from areas of conflict in the Druze-dominated Chuf mountains before the army deployment.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said "it was decided to dismantle the confrontation lines as far as Alei," a Druze village 7 miles (11 kilometers) southeast of Beirut on the first mountain ridge above the city.

The cabinet also decided to ask the security forces to prepare a plan to open the highway linking Beirut in Syria, and the main coastal road in the Awali River in southern Lebanon, the front line for Israeli forces.

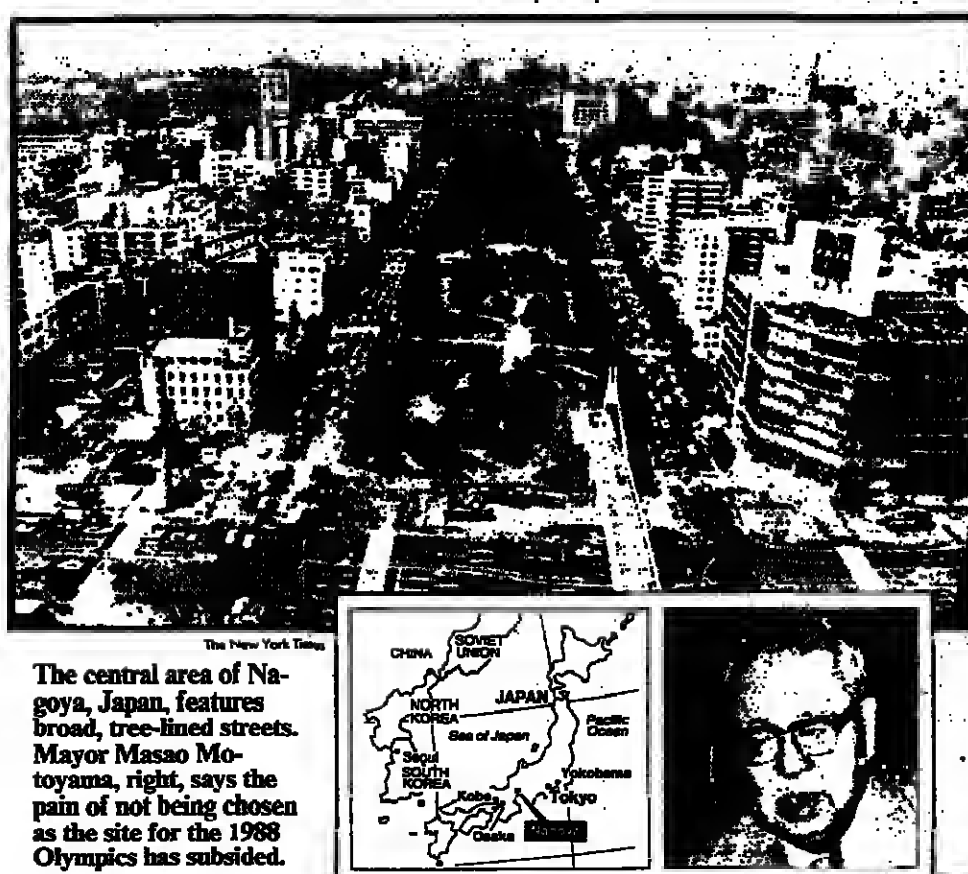
In another development, official sources said that Walid Jumblat, the Druze militia leader and a minister in the cabinet, proposed Wednesday that the government open talks with Shimon Peres, the Israeli Labor Party leader, if Mr. Peres becomes prime minister.

Mr. Jumblat, according to the sources, said arrangements could be made with "our friend Peres" as prime minister to deploy the Lebanese Army along the Israeli front in southern Lebanon.

There was no report of reaction in Mr. Jumblat's suggestion.

Mr. Karami has refused to negotiate directly with Israel about the estimated 10,000 soldiers who have occupied southern Lebanon since the 1982 invasion.

Wednesday's agreement by the



The central area of Nagoya, Japan, features broad, tree-lined streets. Mayor Masao Motoyama, right, says the pain of not being chosen as the site for the 1988 Olympics has subsided.



## Japanese City That Came in Second Struggles With Olympic-Size Complex

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — The long banner draping the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nagoya says: "Stand Firm, Japan, at the Los Angeles Olympics."

The Olympic Games are everywhere, in offices and homes. National television broadcasts them 10 hours a day and many sets are always on.

But here in Nagoya, each spike on the volleyball court is a dagger in the municipal heart, a reminder of what might have been.

Nagoya thought it would be the next Los Angeles, playing host to the 1988 Summer Games and bringing attention, money and glamour to this stolid city of 2.1 million, Japan's fourth largest behind Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama.

But the International Olympic Committee awarded the Games to Seoul.

It had not occurred to anyone here that the city might lose.

New stadiums were on the drawing boards. Hotels were being built. People who would have prospered from the Olympics are mentioned.

"I was sure I'd be studying English by now," said Motohiro Kagami, a cab driver.

Mayor Masao Motoyama acknowledges that the city went into shock but says the pain has subsided.

After all, he pointed out, "the Olympics last only two weeks — a short period."

Some Nagoyans are glad they lost, relieved that their lives have been spared the disruption.

Yet others feel a lingering melancholy, a shadow on the municipal soul that is only beginning to lift.

The feeling of defeat may not be completely wiped away, a businessman said.

By many standards, Nagoya is one of Japan's more pleasant cities. Only Kobe has more parkland per person and only Yokohama has higher household income.

force the issue by passing the amendment and sending it back to the Senate.

The proposed measure would allow the president to call referendums on questions affecting civil liberties. Under the language of the constitution, referendums are now permitted only on questions involving "the organization of public authorities."

The Senate is relatively powerless, and on most issues Mr. Mitterrand can govern through his majority in the directly elected National Assembly. But a referendum proposal needs Senate approval.

Mr. Mitterrand's focus on the issue is seen as part of a broad effort to move toward the political center and seize the initiative from the center and right, which made major advances in June in elections for the European Parliament.

The opposition gained ground largely because of discontent over the economy. But it also used the theme of alleged governmental incursions on basic freedoms, focusing particularly on a Socialist bill that would have increased state control over private schools. After a march in Paris by about one million people opposed to the bill, Mr. Mitterrand withdrew. However, he sought to put the opposition on the defensive by proposing the referendum on "public liberties."

The discussion of the referendum has also served to shift attention away from the issues of high unemployment and inflation. "The world has understood that the referendum was simply a diversion," Jean Lecanuet, a top opposition leader, charged during the debate.

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's security chief said Thursday that a combined army-navy operation in the north would be intensified to "break the back" of terrorism. The announcement came as separatist Tamils stepped up guerrilla attacks in the northern province of Jaffna.

Lalith Athulathududali, minister of national security, said the military operation began Saturday, after a guerrilla attack on a naval patrol boat, and would be combined with an extensive intelligence network being formed with the help of Israeli experts.

The security chief confirmed that agents of Israel's internal security service are in Sri Lanka. The Israeli government, in exchange,

Nagoya, in central Japan, has broad, tree-lined boulevards and relatively large houses. It has a Kabuki dancing troupe, a sumo wrestling arena and an imposing castle that sits astride a moat filled with lotuses.

The green-and-white castle, put up 25 years ago, is a reproduction of the one that the shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa built in 1612 and that the Americans destroyed in wartime bombings.

The place is orderly — some say a little dull. From its early days, the city has been an industrial bastion. It is known for textiles, for ceramics and for a busy port that handles \$23 billion worth of goods a year, mostly cars from nearby Toyota plants.

Still, many Nagoyans are burdened with a poor self-image. Losing the Olympics did not help.

The city is in many Japanese what Gopher Prairie was to Sinclair Lewis: a place good for making money but not much more. A popular television comedian named Tamori has used Nagoya mercilessly for rude jokes.

Asked to describe themselves, Nagoyans offer such adjectives as conservative, diligent, practical, sincere. They also throw in unsophisticated and uncommenced with outside matters. Two days ago, the major newspaper here, Chunichi Shimbun, wrote in an editorial, "The image of Nagoya held by outsiders is that it's a big city but it's not refined or polished — it's lacking in gracefulness and nobility."

There is not much, many people agree, to draw a visitor interested in something other than business. Most attractions listed in the tourist books are an hour's ride out of town. A foreign resident, describing the city's advantages, observed first that it was only two hours from Tokyo and one hour from Kyoto on the high-speed "bullet train."

The talk now is of reshaping Nagoya, of building a "city of culture," an "international city." It is not fully clear what that means, but Nagoyans say that whatever it is, the city needs more of it.

## French Senate Rejects Amendment To Expand State Use of Referendum

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — The French Senate early Thursday rejected President Francois Mitterrand's proposal for a constitutional amendment that would expand the number of issues that could be put to a referendum.

The vote in the opposition-dominated body was 207-106, with one abstention. The Communists, who had abstained on a confidence motion two weeks ago, voted with the Socialists Thursday morning. The National Assembly, which is controlled by the Socialists, can still

force the issue by passing the amendment and sending it back to the Senate.

The proposed measure would allow the president to call referendums on questions affecting civil liberties. Under the language of the constitution, referendums are now permitted only on questions involving "the organization of public authorities."

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The security chief confirmed that agents of Israel's internal security service are in Sri Lanka. The Israeli government, in exchange,

has been allowed to set up an office in the U.S. Embassy here. The step is seen as a move by Israel to re-establish diplomatic relations, which Sri Lanka broke in 1970 because of its ties to Arab nations.

"We felt, faced with the situation in Jaffna, we had to get people experienced in this type of thing," the security minister said, referring to Israel's intelligence support.

"According to our people, they've never had such good training," a senior Sri Lanka government source, who asked not to be identified, said. The Israeli advisers included two intelligence experts and two bomb experts.

The purpose of the latest offensive by the Tamils, according to Mr. Athulathududali, is to provoke anti-Tamil rioting by majority Sinhalese in the south of Sri Lanka. Similar rioting left hundreds of per-

## Shcharansky Said to Face Longer Term

Mother Says Conditions Worsen for Dissident

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The mother of Anatoli B. Shcharansky said Wednesday that he had been placed on a strict regimen at Chistopol Prison, a move she suspects portends an extension of his term there.

The woman, Ida P. Milgrom, said strict regimen meant that he could have only one visit a year instead of two and that his rations, exercise time and correspondence had been reduced.

Mrs. Milgrom spoke after returning from Chistopol, in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow, where she had gone in an effort to see her son and to seek reasons for the added punishment.

She said the warden told her that her son had been penalized for unspecified "violations" and for failing to "fulfill his norm" at his prison job of weaving metal baskets.

"The situation is most alarming," Mrs. Milgrom said. "It's obvious that they're preparing to extend his sentence."

Mr. Shcharansky, an activist in the Jewish emigration movement, was arrested in March 1977 on a series of charges and was sentenced in July 1978 to three years in prison followed by 10 in labor camps.

The charges were treason in the form of espionage, aiding an unidentified foreign country, believed to be the United States, in hostile activity against the Soviet Union; and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Mr. Shcharansky has steadfastly denied the charges. His case has been energetically pressed in the West by his wife, Avital Shcharansky.

Being sent in a prison in the Soviet Union is regarded as a stricter form of punishment than assignment to a labor camp. Instead of being transferred to a camp at the end of his prison term at Chistopol in 1981, he was sentenced to spend three more years there for "continuing to consider himself innocent" and for purportedly exerting a bad influence on fellow inmates.

His mother said the second three-year prison term was scheduled to end Oct. 26.

Mrs. Milgrom, 75, said she learned of the latest measures against her son when he wrote in June that she would not be allowed to visit him this summer.

In July, he wrote that he had been placed on the strict regimen, under which his calorie allotment is reduced, the daily one-hour exercise period is cut in half, and the monthly allowance of two rubles (\$2.50), which can be used for supplementary food, is canceled.

Arrests Reported in Moscow  
Soviet authorities arrested 50 members of a peace group that has called for a U.S.-Soviet summit conference and told at least two of the pacifists that they would be sent to a psychiatric hospital, United Press International reported from Moscow.

The arrests came as the group arrived for a meeting Wednesday at an apartment in central Moscow, said Vladimir Brodsky, who was among those arrested. The organization, known as the Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., is said to have been a frequent target of police harassment.

Mr. Mitterrand's focus on the issue is seen as part of a broad effort to move toward the political center and seize the initiative from the center and right, which made major advances in June in elections for the European Parliament.

The opposition gained ground largely because of discontent over the economy. But it also used the theme of alleged governmental incursions on basic freedoms, focusing particularly on a Socialist bill that would have increased state control over private schools. After a march in Paris by about one million people opposed to the bill, Mr. Mitterrand withdrew. However, he sought to put the opposition on the defensive by proposing the referendum on "public liberties."

The discussion of the referendum has also served to shift attention away from the issues of high unemployment and inflation. "The world has understood that the referendum was simply a diversion," Jean Lecanuet, a top opposition leader, charged during the debate.

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's security chief said Thursday that a combined army-navy operation in the north would be intensified to "break the back" of terrorism. The announcement came as separatist Tamils stepped up guerrilla attacks in the northern province of Jaffna.

Lalith Athulathududali, minister of national security, said the military operation began Saturday, after a guerrilla attack on a naval patrol boat, and would be combined with an extensive intelligence network being formed with the help of Israeli experts.

The security chief confirmed that agents of Israel's internal security service are in Sri Lanka. The Israeli government, in exchange,

has been allowed to set up an office in the U.S. Embassy here. The step is seen as a move by Israel to re-establish diplomatic relations, which Sri Lanka broke in 1970 because of its ties to Arab nations.

"We felt, faced with the situation in Jaffna, we had to get people experienced in this type of thing," the security minister said, referring to Israel's intelligence support.

"According to our people, they've never had such good training," a senior Sri Lanka government source, who asked not to be identified, said. The Israeli advisers included two intelligence experts and two bomb experts.

The purpose of the latest offensive by the Tamils, according to Mr. Athulathududali, is to provoke anti-Tamil rioting by majority Sinhalese in the south of Sri Lanka. Similar rioting left hundreds of per-

sons dead during ethnic and sectarian violence in July 1983.

Renewed fighting between the Sinhalese, who are predominantly Buddhist, and the Tamils, who are mostly Hindu, would force the small Sri Lankan Army to redeploy its troops in the south and leave the north vulnerable to a takeover by Tamil insurgents, Mr. Athulathududali said.

"No country in the world has succeeded by being soft on terrorism," he said.

The intensified operation in the north was ordered after two navy seamen were killed when their boat was ambushed off the village of Valvettiturai, a traditional jumping-off point for Tamil guerrillas who cross the narrow straits between Jaffna province and the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Coalition Talks in Israel Hit a Snag

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israelis trying to form a coalition government ran into difficulties Thursday at talks about policy for occupied Arab territory and southern Lebanon, according to a Labor Party official. Discussing the talks with the governing Likud Party, Yossi Beilin, Labor spokesman, said: "Both sides presented their positions on foreign affairs, Lebanon and settlements. There were differences that could not be swept under the carpet."

Labor wants to avoid building settlements in or near Arab towns while Likud advocates increasing the Israeli presence throughout the disputed territories. In a move on Wednesday that has been widely interpreted as a slap at Labor, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's caretaker government authorized four Jewish families to move into a new settlement in the Arava town of Hebron on the West Bank.

Washington — The House, in an election-year vote on a sensitive women's issue, has unanimously approved and sent to President Ronald Reagan legislation to enforce the collection of child-support payments.

Sponsors said the legislation approved Wednesday put the federal government on record as no longer tolerating a system that allows millions of women to be denied the child-support payments to which they were legally entitled. The Reagan administration has indicated it supports the bill.

Among other points, it would require states to begin withholding child support from the paycheck of a parent who was more than a month delinquent once the parent entitled to the payment demonstrated to a court that no payment had been received.

Washington (NYT) — The Justice Department has decided to investigate Senator Mark Hatfield's help to a Greek entrepreneur who paid the senator's wife \$40,000, department officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Hatfield, a Republican from Oregon, has said that his wife, Antoinette, a real estate agent, received \$40,000 from Basil A. Tsakos, an appreciation for her finding him an apartment in Washington and for her help in supervising its renovation. At the same time, Mr. Hatfield gave support to Mr. Tsakos's efforts to build an oil pipeline across Africa.

In a brief statement Wednesday, Mr. Hatfield said his wife's business dealings and his senatorial activities were completely separate.

Washington (NYT) — The Reagan administration has raised a new objection to the House version of a comprehensive immigration bill, saying it goes too far in protecting the rights of legal aliens and Hispanic workers.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Wyoming Republican who is the chief sponsor of the Senate bill, said Monday that Attorney General William French Smith had objected to a provision of the House bill that would for the first time prohibit employers from discriminating against legal aliens in the hiring or recruitment of workers. Hispanic groups contend that such discrimination is likely to arise from another section of the bill that forbids employers to hire illegal aliens.

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the provision "reverts an unprecedented course in civil rights law. Further, he said, 'It is understandable that some private employers might prefer to provide employment for United States citizens rather than to citizens of other countries who come here to work.'"

Paris (NYT) — A French court ruled Thursday that four Basque separatists should be extradited to Spain on murder and assault charges. An appeal is planned, according to a lawyer for the four: Jose Migre Galdos Oromoz, Jose Carlos Garcia Ramirez, Angel Castillos Allende and Francisco Albeidi Beristain.

The court's decision came as Basque groups continued a campaign of violence against French targets to protest cooperation with Spanish authorities in their efforts to round up guerrillas.

Bombs went off at two showrooms of the French car company Citroen in San Sebastian, Spain, on Thursday. The day before an explosion seriously damaged a tourist office in the French resort town of St. Jean de Luz, near the Spanish border.

Washington (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams called Uganda one of the most serious human rights problems in the world, Thursday supported press reports of large-scale forced starvation, and civilian massacres by the Ugandan Army in recent months, but played down the role of the government in the human rights violations.

Under congressional questioning, Mr. Abrams confirmed reports that between 100,000 to 200,000 Ugandans have died in the last three years in the Luwero triangle, north of the capital of Kampala. He said the atrocities during the eight-year rule of Idi Amin.

Testifying before a House subcommittee, Mr. Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said the situation did not appear to be a result of a direct government order to kill civilians, but rather "a situation where the government says 'go and combat the guerrillas' and then the army takes it as a license to act against civilians."

Moscow (NYT) — The Soviet Union's supersonic jet airliner, which began passenger service six and a half years ago, has been grounded, Soviet officials have confirmed.

A senior official of the Soviet airline Aeroflot said Thursday that development and operations of the TU-144 had been abandoned "for the present."

"We are simply not prepared to use an aircraft that has proven inefficient," Nikolai Polyanskiy, head of Aeroflot's international traffic division, said at a news conference.

The TU-144 has been troubled from the early days of its development. Its inauguration was delayed by problems, including a crash at the 1977 Paris air show that killed 13 persons. Following its entry into service, crash in late 1978 reportedly killed two persons.

Colombia's M-19 rebel group and the government plan to sign a truce Sunday, guerrilla and Colombian Embassy spokesmen said Thursday. The truce would suspend a six-week strike, trade union sources said Thursday. Most workers returned to their jobs 10 days ago.

Colombian Mosser Qudhafi, the Libyan leader, met Wednesday in Tripoli with General Geng Yul, chief of the North Korean Army, to discuss the Syrian peace agency reported.

The Soviet Union announced Thursday it had completed missile tests in the Pacific in one day and was resuming shipyard and air routes in the test area Friday. The test period had been scheduled to continue until Aug. 18.

A 25-year-old Soviet officer defected Thursday to Sweden, the police said, by crossing the Baltic Sea in a rubber boat in a 16-hour voyage. China announced Thursday that it has invited Queen Elizabeth II to visit the country. It would be the first trip by a British monarch to Communist nation.

Police in Manila turned back two columns of anti-government demonstrators heading for the U.S. Embassy on Thursday.

Sri Lanka's 2.6 million Tamil share language and ancestry with the Tamils of southern India. Since the Saturday clash, at least six Sri Lankan soldiers and policemen have been killed in fighting in the north. Estimates of the number of guerrillas or civilians killed this week range from less than 50 cited by Mr. Athulathududali to "closer to one hundred" estimated by another high government official.

[The Associated Press reported from Sri Lanka that about 70 Tamil separatists had been killed in the past two days, government officials said Thursday.]

Mr. Athulathududali said government would arm more Sri Lankans. "The entire population which is opposed to terrorism, we will arm to the teeth," he said.

## U.S. View on Population

(Continued from Page 1)

the rise in living standards historically associated with decline in fertility rates.

The policy challenges one of the conference's basic assumptions: that the current world program, emphasizing efforts to cut back population growth through government-initiated family planning, is correct and should simply be built upon to reflect advances in technology and changes in demographic patterns.

Buckley Speech Criticized  
There was widespread condemnation among conference delegates of the Buckley speech. Reuters reported from Mexico City.

The U.S. stance "is likely in sabotage efforts to reduce fertility," said Eric Deskins, a member of the British Parliament. "I have found none except the Holy See prepared to back the idea."

The Soviet chief delegate, Alexei Nevzorov, said that the transfer of

funds from developing countries to industrialized nations far outweighed money spent on family planning.

"The U.S. says it is spending \$240 million this year on population control," he said, "but in the last three years some \$200 billion has flowed from Third World countries into the coffers of Western developed nations in net resources transfer."

Capitol Hill Opposition  
On Capitol Hill, there was sharp bipartisan opposition to the new international population policy. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Nearly 60 House members, including 11 Republicans, released a letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the new policy as likely to "increase unwanted pregnancies and abortions by reducing voluntary family planning efforts" and criticizing the policy as "radical and unsound."

But West German officials said that progress in these areas is considered less important than the need to enhance East-West cooperation through a visit by Mr. Honecker that minimizes potential disputes.

Soviet Questions Dialogue  
U.S.-Soviet relations have deteriorated to such an extent that Moscow is questioning whether any form of arms dialogue is possible with Washington, according to a senior Kremlin official, Reuters reported Thursday from Moscow.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the Kremlin's international information department, said in the latest edition of Moscow News, an English-language publication aimed primarily at foreigners, that the

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سكربتات الدراما





Government troops on patrol in the El Salvador jungle. U.S. officials say they have new evidence that guerrillas are being supplied by Communist countries that send arms and equipment into the country through Nicaragua.

## U.S. Shows Evidence of Nicaragua Arms Traffic

By Charles Mohr  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Government officials have made public evidence that they say supports charges that guerrillas in El Salvador get most of their weapons, ammunition and equipment from Communist nations that funnel it through Nicaragua.

General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, said Wednesday that the evidence showed that El Salvador was "the victim of a vicious form of aggression by Nicaragua."

General Gorman spoke at a press briefing with Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

General Gorman said that, given the level of Communist backing for the rebels, the Salvadoran government "cannot long endure" without adequate U.S. aid.

The guerrillas in El Salvador have claimed they either capture most of their weapons or buy them on the black market.

The briefing leaned heavily on a number of recent incidents in which U.S. AC-130 reconnaissance aircraft sighted tenders or shrimp boats apparently discharging cargo into smaller boats near the El Salvador coast. The smaller boats then landed on the beach.

In one case, television tape showed what seemed to be pack animals being led into the coastal forest.

The AC-130s are equipped with cameras that can detect fast infrared heat given off by human beings and animals. They also have low-light television cameras and night vision scopes.

General Gorman said that in at least one incident, a Salvadoran Army unit captured a number of weapons at a guerrilla base near where the beach landings had taken place. He cited captured maps that appeared to mark transport routes.

He also said that serial numbers on U.S.-made AR-15 and M-16 rifles captured from the guerrillas showed that in one batch almost 75 percent of the rifles had been sent to Vietnam during the war and had presumably fallen into Communist hands.

Mr. Pickering said that "as in most cases it is the accumulation of evidence, not a single incident alone, that provides the basis for the conclusions."

He added that "no single piece of evidence presented here could in any sense be called a smoking gun or a silver bullet."

But he urged journalists to believe that the case for Nicaraguan logistical support of the Salvadoran rebels also rested on a "great deal of additional sensitive information" that could not be made public.

General Gorman asserted that overland shipment of weapons also took place, as well as their delivery by sea. Nicaragua does not have a common border with El Salvador, since a portion of Honduras intervenes. But Salvadoran guerrilla incursions have been strong in that area.

The allegations of Nicaraguan involvement in the Salvadoran fighting were more sweeping when General Gorman spoke than in some of the written material provided, which took a more neutral tone.

For instance, photo caption material prepared by U.S. military officers described some of the depicted scenes as "suspicious activities" and "probable logistics infiltration."

General Gorman also used the discussion of possible Communist aid to the guerrillas to stress the view that more and faster U.S. assistance was needed for the Salvadoran government.

General Gorman asserted that "a guerrilla offensive is imminent" and that some additional military aid was needed before "the summer is over."

Assistance given in "drugs and drugs" made systematic planning difficult and threatened to stifle what he said were increased tactical boldness and better fighting ability by government forces.

Mr. Pickering added that the ability of the small Salvadoran Navy to interrupt waterborne supply routes was one function of more aid.

General Gorman contended that the Salvadoran Army had performed well recently and had captured some of the arms displayed Wednesday because it had received more intelligence from guerrilla defectors and farmers.

"That wasn't happening last year," he said.

## Managua Gives Details On Suspect in Drug Case

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service  
MANAGUA — Frederico Vaughan, named in a U.S. indictment as a Nicaraguan official involved in drug smuggling, worked briefly for the Interior Ministry here in the "services area," but has not been employed by the government for the past two years, according to a spokesman.

The statement Wednesday was the first official Nicaraguan response that directly addressed accusations by the Reagan administration that Mr. Vaughan was guilty of charges brought July 27 in a Miami court and was working on behalf of high officials of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Sandinista officials have brushed aside the charges as part of a Reagan administration effort to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution. They have said that they were not acquainted with Mr. Vaughan, who was described in a Miami court document as an aide to Interior Minister Tomas Borge and as the principal link between Sandinista leaders and an international drug ring.

U.S. officials in Washington have said the CIA had information linking Mr. Borge and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega to the ring.

A federal grand jury in Miami indicted 11 persons, including Mr. Vaughan, on cocaine-smuggling charges July 27.

Court documents identified Mr. Vaughan as a Borge aide and said he and a colleague received \$15 million from the smugglers for providing "secure facilities" in Nicaragua for a plane that ferried 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) of cocaine from Colombia to Nicaragua with the intention of shipping it to southern Florida.

Lieutenant Miguel Necochea, the Interior Ministry's chief of public relations, said Wednesday that Mr. Vaughan had not worked for the ministry or for Mr. Borge for the past two years.

He previously worked for "about nine months" in the "services area" for a center that manufactures uniforms and boots for ministry personnel, the lieutenant said.

## Panel Pessimistic On Coping With Nuclear 'Pulse'

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — A scientific panel has questioned the military's method of shielding electrical equipment against the vast pulse of electromagnetic energy that could follow a high-altitude nuclear blast.

The report, prepared by a panel from the National Research Council, was made available Tuesday. It was commissioned by the Defense Nuclear Agency in the Pentagon.

The report noted that when a high-altitude nuclear test occurred 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) from Hawaii in July 1962, it disrupted street lights and set off burglar alarms. The panel said a large pulse could knock out the "nervous system" of the U.S. military command system, could fire missiles involuntarily and could throw military and civilian computer systems into chaos.

The panel said that because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has conducted atmospheric nuclear tests since 1963, the effect of such surges has been clouded in uncertainty.

The panel said there was "concern over the reliability" of methods being used to shield equipment.

It said the best method was to design complete systems, called shells, to protect entire devices. The military now relies on a system of selective shielding, which uses insulators and filters to protect individual components.

## Ministry Represents 2d Career For Growing Number in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)  
celibacy. Father Pierce said that about 25 percent of second-career priests had been married and that 10 to 15 percent had had amulets.

He said it was the most difficult issue he had to confront.

The Reverend W. Don Bassford, who graduated from Holy Apostles in 1982 and is now associate pastor at St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church, a blue-collar, Hispanic parish, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, spent 15 years in various jobs in California and Washington before entering a seminary when he was 38.

In 1974, he abandoned an acting career and decided to become a hospital administrator. Working in a Lutheran nursing home in Washington, Father Bassford said, he met religious people for the first time in years and began to question his own faith. He started to take instructions from a Catholic priest.

For Protestants, who often have families to support, the financial sacrifices of a pastoral career can be the most difficult. The Reverend Robert A. Anson gave up a 12-room home with a swimming pool in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and sold his dental practice so that he could attend Princeton Theological Seminary three years ago.

"We had to delve into our savings and at times we didn't think we'd make it to the first of the month," said Mr. Anson, 48, the father of six children.

## U.S. Tax Increase Is Considered Certain

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The real issue dividing President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale is not whether to raise taxes to curb the government's budget deficits, but whose taxes to raise and how to raise them.

According to sources in the respective camps, neither candidate has faced up to the magnitude of the deficit problem. Once they do, a Mondale administration would likely seek to raise more in income taxes than the Democratic candidate has proposed publicly, possibly with a multiyear surtax.

By contrast, in a second term, Mr. Reagan would probably ask Congress to enact a tax on the income that people actually spent, possibly a national sales tax.

"Yes, there are going to be tax increases next year," an upper-level administration economist predicted. "The Treasury will keep up its language of just reforming the system, but clearly, there's no way out of this problem without tax increases."

So far, neither candidate is believed to have settled on a specific proposal, and indeed the president disavows any intent to raise taxes. But with the Congressional Budget Office reporting again that, unless something more is done, budget deficits will rise year by year, the candidates have begun considering new methods of deficit reduction.

Mr. Mondale's people say he would protect the "progressive" thrust of federal tax policy, the proposition that the well-off be taxed a higher proportion of their incomes than the poor. By contrast, the tax administration is considering, on what people spend, would make federal taxes less progressive.

Mr. Mondale, in defiance of the laws of winning elections, has openly declared that he would raise taxes. Initially, his proposal was confined to people with incomes of \$60,000 or more.

But his advisers are telling him that, to have any sizable impact on the deficits, he would have to seek increases from the vast middle class, people with incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000, not just the upper-income group. That is a lot of voters, well over half the households in the nation.

Mr. Reagan repeats that he would not raise personal income taxes, and his economists say he means it. So far, Mr. Reagan's only public commitment is to propose a simplified tax system soon after the election. A Treasury study under way includes consideration of a modified "flat tax" that would establish several tax rates, all well below current individual tax rates and staggered to retain some of the progressivity of the current system.

To simplify the income tax, many deductions, tax credits and exclusions would be dropped. That would expand the pool of taxable income, offsetting, more or less, the rate cuts. The Treasury has promised to make the change "revenue neutral."

Some Republicans predict that Mr. Reagan, after re-election, would try to combine tax simplification with a national sales tax.

Norman B. Ture, a consultant who was undersecretary of the Treasury for tax policy early in the Reagan administration, said a national sales tax would work like a state sales tax. It could be any amount from 1 to 4 percent, he said.

A Treasury aide said it could be as high as 10 percent. With a rate that high, he said, the U.S. government would become the sole collector of sales taxes, collecting all the current state sales taxes along with its new levy and then reimbursing the states they share.

The Treasury has also been examining two variations. One would be a value-added tax, similar to those imposed by most European governments. As a product moved from raw material to the store shelf, each producer would charge the tax to his customer.

Another type of consumption tax would be a levy on that part of take-home income that is spent. The law would permit a deduction for everything saved and invested, so an income tax would fall only on what income earners spent.

Like the Reagan administration, the Mondale staff is weighing a modified flat tax that would be revenue-neutral. However, said George L. Perry, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution research organization and a top adviser to Mr. Mondale, a Democratic administration might consider combining tax-reform legislation with other measures to raise taxes.

Mr. Mondale has proposed to eliminate the third year of the Reagan tax cuts on incomes of more than \$60,000, representing an increase for taxpayers affected of 10 percent. He has also proposed a surtax of 10 percent on the tax liability of people who earn more than \$100,000 and a 15 percent minimum tax on corporate profits.

## Bush Says He, Reagan Agree on Taxes

Washington Post Service  
DENVER — Vice President George Bush has moved to end a dispute over President Ronald Reagan's tax policy by declaring that he and the president have no differences on the issue and by vowing to say nothing more about it except to endorse the president.

"Anytime I try to clarify something, a group of people jump out and say there are differences," Mr. Bush said Wednesday. "There are not differences. The president knows there are not differences."

Mr. Bush spoke out after news reports detailed distinctions between Mr. Reagan's assertion this week that he had no plans to raise taxes and Mr. Bush's statement later that the president would keep his options open in the event of an economic emergency.

The vice president said Wednesday that he would no longer discuss taxes.

## Mondale Stands by Pledge to Reform, Purge U.S. Civil Rights Commission

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service  
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina — Walter F. Mondale has promised to "restructure" the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saying again that he would dismiss all appointees named to the panel by President Ronald Reagan.

Aides to Mr. Mondale said in Washington Tuesday that the Democratic presidential nominee would back away from the pledge because the law made the dismissals all but impossible. On Wednesday, Mr. Mondale indicated that, if elected, he would seek to change the law.

Referring to the Reagan-appointed members of the eight-member commission, Mr. Mondale said, "I will do everything I can to fire them." "I want to restructure the commission so that it speaks independently again," Mr. Mondale said at a news conference.

"It is partly who's there but it is also partly the structure," Mr. Mondale said. "It has been converted from what it was for over 30 years, a commission that literally spoke with respect because it was seen as bipartisan and beyond the reach of presidents, and thus could speak independent of the political compulsions of the White House, into an institution that's basically a front office for the White House."

Asked if he would seek to fulfill his oft-stated campaign promise to overhaul the commission and "fire everybody they've hired and hire everybody they've fired," Mr. Mondale said: "That's exactly my objective."

Mr. Mondale repeated his promise after The New York Times published an article suggesting that he was backing away from a pledge to dismiss all Reagan appointees because the law made it difficult to do so.

Commission members have criticized Mr. Mondale for his statements about the panel in recent months, saying they "do not show a respect for the independence of this body."

A 1983 law reconstituting the commission said members could be removed by the president "only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Last October, before the law was passed, Mr. Reagan dismissed three commission members who had criticized his civil rights policy. Two of them were reappointed by Congress as part of a compromise ending a long-running conflict with the White House over the panel's independence.

Under the new law, Congress appoints half the commissioners and the president appoints half to fixed terms.

Mr. Mondale said he hoped to change the commission "within the law." Otherwise he would seek to "change the law."

Mr. Mondale began his campaign day with a "unity breakfast" attended by supporters of two of his former rivals, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Gary Hart.

He later visited a farmers' market near the center of Asheville, where he told an enthusiastic crowd of several thousand people that the federal deficit was "probably the worst thing happening to rural America."

Prime Minister John N. Turner of Canada

Liberalism. Mr. Trudeau made it hard for the Canadian public to forget him and his 16 years as Canadian prime minister.

In the month before he left office, Mr. Trudeau appointed more than 225 party stalwarts to patronage positions. He also extracted a promise from Mr. Turner that a number of long-term Liberal members of Parliament, many of whom had undistinguished careers, would be rewarded before the election.

Mr. Turner made the patronage appointments, but they have hung round his neck during the campaign. Mr. Mulroney made his best attacks on Mr. Turner on the patronage issue in a pair of nationally televised debates in late July.

Polls showed the public viewed Mr. Turner as the loser in the de-

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# Herald Tribune

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## Forgery as Foreign Policy

"Olympic Games for Humans, Not Apes" was the heading on letters mailed from the suburbs of Washington to 20 African and Asian Olympic committees in early July. Supposedly written by the Klu Klux Klan, this hate mail threatened violence against nonwhite athletes at the Los Angeles Games, the kind of violence that the Russians said they feared when they were organizing their boycott. The FBI, however, is now satisfied that the hate mail was actually produced by the KGB and probably mailed by Soviet Embassy personnel. The Russians, and all the world, ought to be on notice that this was no mere sly trick against America. It was a malign insult to an international festival of sport, and to all the participating nations. In a time of rampant terrorism, it was also a spiteful incitement and a calculated effort to complicate the security arrangements and life of the athletes in Los Angeles. The Russians can be forgiven for inventing a false pretext for their own absence, but not for such a vicious fabrication.

Are we sure? Attorney General William French Smith and FBI Director William Web-

ster say they are. The Klan denies writing the hate letters and had no conceivable motive for undermining the Olympics. Tass, which has abundant reason to cover up, dismisses the accusation as "delirious myths."

This is hardly the first time the KGB has been convincingly accused of faking letters supposedly written by Americans.

Tass's other "news" dispatches about the Olympics betray the official Soviet purpose well enough. Day after day, it has been lying about conditions at the games to justify the boycott to an obviously unreconciled Soviet public: "There is an epidemic of thefts in Los Angeles, where Olympic ideals have been subordinated to business, where an atmosphere of violence reigns supreme, where bandits shoot at Olympic buses and one feels as if in prison."

The FBI's evidence of the Soviet fabrication is being withheld because disclosure, it is said, might help the KGB improve upon future forgeries. But more of this story should be told. Such a false warning of terrorism is barely indistinguishable from an act of terrorism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Some Debtors Are Solvent

Foreign debts threaten the stability of a number of developing countries, but by no means of a majority of them. The countries that are coping routinely with their debts and see no risk of collapsing under them are more typical of the Third World. The scale of some of the Latin American debts has generated sweeping proposals for global renegotiation and general reform of the international financial system. Before you join that crusade, you might want to consider the long list of countries that are not in trouble.

South Korea, to take a conspicuous example, owes as much money as Argentina does, but it does not go through near-defaults and last-minute rescues as each quarterly payment comes due. Its ability to pay is not a topic of constant anxious speculation among other governments. One reason is that the South Korean government moved rapidly and decisively in 1980, when the price of oil soared, to adjust to that new reality. The generals then running Argentina did not. Instead, as the costs of delay mounted, they turned their attention to the Falkland Islands.

Fast reactions make a difference. Indonesia is, like Mexico, a major exporter of oil. When the price of oil started to drop in 1981, Indonesia promptly shifted policy in response.

Mexico, approaching a presidential election, did not — chiefly because the incumbent wanted to step off the stage in a blaze of prosperity and leave the consequences to his successor. He didn't quite make it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Iran: Waiting Helplessly?

The Iranian opposition has proved itself incapable of uniting. It is in effect reduced to impotence by a ruthless, bloody repression. Thus it puts all its hope in the disappearance of Imam Khomeini, reckoning that it will then have an open road back to power. But this presupposes that the imam's real heirs — the religious factions that share power in Tehran at present — will be unable to agree when their leader is gone, and will relax their police-state grip on the country. That is not at all certain.

—Jean Guery in Le Monde (Paris)

### Hong Kong and the U.S. Navy

The current visit of units of the Seventh Fleet will be warmly welcomed by local traders, but, compared to the thousands of dollars they spend, their presence in our harbor is of infinitely greater value. Uncle Sam is often taken for granted but rarely loved on this side of the Pacific. Yet Asians would probably agree that we cannot do without him either as a trader, a businessman, a financier or a policeman. For this is an era when big power rivalry has never been more intense.

A number of Asian territories are threatened from outside or inside. The Americans remain a potent if indirect element in the equation of security that China will inherit when it takes back Hong Kong. Beijing can undoubtedly provide protection on the ground (but) is no match for Soviet sea power, which is steadily increasing in this part of the world. If Hong Kong is to continue to be a major trading, business and financial center, the safety of the sea-lanes cannot be overlooked.

—South China Daily Mail (Hong Kong)

### Nicaragua: Concessions, Please

The political campaign preceding November's elections in Nicaragua took a disappointing turn when one of the most respected leaders in the country, Arturo Cruz, refused to run for president against the favored Sandinist candidate. If the Sandinists are as confident of victory in November as they claim, they should not be afraid to offer Mr. Cruz concessions so that he will stay in the electoral process. His two principal demands are not unreasonable — a lifting of press censorship, and amnesty for "contras" willing to lay down arms. One of the key reasons why the Sandinists agreed to hold elections was to give their government international legitimacy. Even if they win the elections, as they seem likely to do, their claims to legitimacy will be tainted as long as opposition leaders like Mr. Cruz are not allowed to campaign fully and freely.

—The Los Angeles Times

### Just One Party for Zimbabwe?

Zimbabwe appears firmly set on a path followed by nearly every country in Africa, with generally disquieting results. A single-party system may well have some theoretical merit. It is primarily intended to combat tribalism, the single most divisive and damaging factor in the continent's politics, and to give countries created by arbitrary colonial boundaries a heightened sense of national identity and purpose. But the weaknesses have become overwhelmingly apparent in practice.

In most one-party states, Parliament has become not a forum for debate but a rubber stamp. The press is usually under firm control, faithfully reflecting the ruling party's line. The police and army are used to enforce authoritarian measures, trade unions lose their independence and the head of state becomes a cult figure. [Prime Minister Mugabe] should give himself more time to reflect on the consequences of this system for other African countries, and for the flows of foreign investment and expertise which Zimbabwe badly needs.

—The Financial Times (London)

## FROM OUR AUG. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Parisians Suffer in the Heat**  
PARIS — If Lieutenant Shackleton or Commander Peary needs any encouragement in his determination to find a Pole, he should have been in Paris long ago. Parisians would have exchanged places with the residents of either of the two remote points — if any such residents there may be. A certain substantive of four letters describes the day, and the first letter is "H." But don't be frightened — the word is "Heat." All of this being true, everybody could arrange it betook himself out of doors, with an awning over his head and a concoction with a chunk of ice and a straw in it in front of him. Everybody sweltered or boiled, or both. Conditions might have been worse. One might have been in New York.

—The New York Times

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## When Bad Judgment Unleashes the Weapons

## The Great War: Just a Misunderstanding

By Steven E. Miller

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — World War I began 70 years ago, with Austria-Hungary's July 28 declaration of war on Serbia; by Aug. 3, Germany was invading Belgium. The disaster of 1914 continues to haunt us.

It does so not only because the costs were so disproportionate to any reasonable ends but also because the statesmen of Europe seem to have stumbled into the war. In the nuclear age this image is far from reassuring, for similar stumbling today could bring thermonuclear holocaust.

It is then with more than casual interest that we ask: How was it that the states of Europe brought

**The superpowers' fear of a nuclear knockout punch could make crises between them as dangerous as the crisis of 1914.**

such tragedy on themselves? Much of the blame must be attributed to three fatal miscalculations.

First, Austria, Germany and Russia believed that war was necessary to preserve and enhance prestige and power, just as today the superpowers seem to believe that confrontation is necessary to stave off decline. Austria felt it must crush Serbia's challenge to its influence in the Balkans, Russia thought it must prevent the expansion of Austrian influence there. And Germany worried that the growing power of Russia would soon overtake their own. The alternative to war, each country feared, was a decline in international position.

But the war did not strengthen these states; it destroyed them. It brought revolution to Germany

and Russia and disintegration to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In retrospect, we can see that these governments pursued a suicidal course in the name of bolstering their power. It is hard to believe that a diplomatic settlement would have led to worse fates than those that befell these states.

Second, most statesmen and soldiers in Europe were convinced that the war would be quick and decisive, just as many today seem to believe that nuclear war could be limited and controlled. Germany's famous Schlieffen Plan for the pursuit of the war allowed six weeks for the defeat of France, and none of the war plans looked beyond a few months. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany thought his troops would be home before the leaves fell that autumn. For many, the relevant example was Germany's swift victory in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. The protracted bloodletting of the American Civil War was neglected. Many people believed that modern economies were so complex and interconnected that long wars had become impossible.

The expectation of short war led to a vast underestimation of the cost and duration of the conflict. This was a fatal error, for surely none of the governments would have behaved as they did if they had sensed the nightmare of slaughter and stalemate ahead. It was the vision of a war limited in time and relatively cheap in lives and treasure that made the decision to go to war seem reasonable. But in any case the statesmen of Europe could not stop when they had started, and their nations paid a huge blood price for the miscalculation. If "limited nuclear war" occurred today, the price of that error would be incalculably higher.

Third, most decision-makers, who believed strongly in offensive military doctrines, thought

there was great advantage in striking first and great danger in not doing so. One could not afford to let an adversary mobilize first because he might be able to land a knockout punch before one's own forces were ready. Today, the superpowers' fear of a nuclear knockout punch could make crises between them as dangerous as the crisis of 1914.

In 1914, the fear of a pre-emptive punch was completely at odds with prevailing military technology and was soon proved to be wrong. Yet it explains why Europe's statesmen felt such acute pressure in the crisis that preceded the outbreak of war, why the subsequent race to mobilize took place and why, once mobilization had occurred, there was an intense instinct to initiate war quickly in the hope of being the one to strike the decisive first blow. Once the crisis became severe and the mobilization began, diplomacy gave way to war plans. Diplomats were supplanted by generals and time that might have been spent finding a settlement became too precious to waste on negotiation.

These three miscalculations contributed to the outbreak of a war whose senseless slaughter is difficult to comprehend even at a distance of seven decades. Today, when we hear arguments that American credibility requires confrontation rather than diplomacy, that nuclear war may be limited and its damage minimized by defensive measures, that deterrence requires offensive nuclear counterforce doctrines, we should recall the consequences of arguments in 1914. Shouldn't we wonder which of our views might turn out to be the fatal miscalculations of the nuclear age?

However difficult it may be to find lessons in remembrance, it is more dangerous to forget.

The writer teaches defense studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Southeast Asia: Much Might Have Been Averted

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz has urged Southeast Asian leaders to adopt a "constructive" attitude toward China, saying that it is important to have a "good working relationship" with Beijing. This sounds incredible to a veteran of the region like myself, whose memory reaches back to a generation ago when U.S. officials were exhorting Southeast Asian nations to stand together in opposition to the menace of Chinese communism.

Mr. Shultz is correct when he points out that China is a reality that

cannot be ignored, and that its neighbors ought to accommodate to its existence. My only reservation is that the United States did not acknowledge that fact a long time ago. It is hazardous to think of the lives that were lost and the devastation caused because opportunities to come to terms with the Chinese were squandered over and over again.

In the period immediately after World War II, Mao Zedong indicated that he would like to see the United States and China establish formal ties with the Chinese Communists before the Korean War started in June 1950. But that conflict was a major turning point — again, because of misguided assumptions.

The Truman administration automatically concluded that the Chinese Communists were behind the North Korean invaders. Recent evidence suggests that it was the other way around: The North Koreans initiated the war with the acquiescence of the Russians, while the Chinese Communists, who had only recently seized power, feared a conflict that might jeopardize their fragile authority.

China did enter the war, but only after Zhou Enlai had warned the United States that crossing the 38th parallel would be considered a threat to Chinese security. The Chinese suffered terrible casualties in the war, which cost 34,000 American lives. In Southeast Asia, it was assumed that the Communist-led Vietnamese nationalists fighting France in the early 1950s were Chinese surrogates. Again the assessment was wrong. At the Geneva conference which ended

the French war in 1954, the Chinese Communists effectively disowned their Vietnamese comrades by compelling them to accept a divided Vietnam. The Chinese even tried to make the partition permanent.

Not long afterward, when the United States escalated its intervention in Vietnam, the commitment was explained in terms of blocking Chinese Communist expansion. Nearly 60,000 Americans died in the effort to fulfill that illusory goal.

The United States sought to mobilize the Southeast Asian countries in a united resistance against the Vietnamese Communists. It contended that they would topple like dominoes

**Washington contended that countries would topple like dominoes, but nothing of the sort occurred.**

if communism triumphed. But nothing of the sort occurred. Southeast Asia, apart from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, has thrived.

Because of geographical proximity, the Thai and the Vietnamese saw the threat, and they have corded up to China. Indonesia, by contrast, is not worried by Vietnam but has concerns about China because of a large overseas Chinese population. Above all, the Southeast Asians perceive their region to be an arena of rivalry between China and the Soviet Union.

The tragic irony is that much of the turmoil in Southeast Asia could probably have been avoided if America had understood the ties between China and its neighbors long ago.

Tribune and Register Syndicate

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Vicious Population Circle

In response to "The Case for Family Planning" (July 20):

Robert Rowen's well-informed column on attitudes affecting current U.S. government policy is deeply disturbing. It is now accepted by most Third World governments that population growth is holding back world development. It is less well realized that the far greater problem of the rapid growth is from the deterioration of human quality, due to early and close pregnancies in conditions of malnutrition and widespread disease and poverty. The problem is compounded by limited education and lack of medical and social services. Effects on future employment potential will be immense.

It is surprising that these hard-pressed governments seek to limit numbers and improve the quality of their children? To encourage maturity before marriage and childbearing, older birth intervals, and provision of old age security in return for smaller families is so much common sense.

The gap in both health and in economics between the affluent and the poor is widening. It may not have occurred to the Heritage Foundation that the effect of their doctrine would be promotion of a "master race" — the United States in particular, plus the few other leading industrial countries with advanced technologies — while the other three-quarters of the world's peoples continue in comparative poverty into the remote future.

The reverse is needed: Raise the level of life for these thousands of millions, and in this interdependent world our children and grandchildren may live in peace and share prosperity with those who today face a future of diminishing hope for a better life.

P. LIVINGSTONE ARMSTRONG, Fitch, Switzerland

### Democracy in Israel

Regarding "A Change of System for Israel" (July 30) by Flora Lewis:

Three forces rule Israel: Likud, Labor and the religious elements, which inevitably cover one-third of the

## How Israel Can Whip The Enemy

By William Safire

TEL AVIV — A nation that has successfully defended itself against all aggressors now finds its survival threatened by a fifth column within its borders: runaway inflation. President Chaim Herzog, in calling for the formation of a national unity government, recognized "an economic situation that may well be the most dangerous and difficult this state has ever known." The economy's early warning system failed because of a system of automatic increases in wages and the value of savings. Consumers could not feel the pain, so nothing was done about the disease. Israel's economic prosperity as Israel edged toward bankruptcy. The worm in the house, goes a Talmud saying, thinks the house is sound.

The underlying reason for an inflation spiraling past 400 percent are not only the burdens of caring for immigrants, or the one-third of the budget required for defense. The central reason is that socialism stifles enterprise. Government cannot create wealth or decree prosperity. Israel needs the same strong medicine that the United States required to stop inflation: a curative recession.

But a recession cannot be the answer, say nervous politicians, because Israel has a special circumstance: better than most nations it cannot afford unemployment. Jobs must be found for immigrants or the Law of Return loses its meaning. If people are thrown out of work, they will emigrate to more prosperous lands, and, as an economist put it candidly, "We need the Jews."

Understandable but wrong. An artificial system of make-work is doomed, as Israel is now discovering. Only a solidly based, free-enterprise prosperity can attract immigration in the long run. A Talmudic proverb puts it this way: "We already have an army of unemployed, but they are demanding salaries."

What should Israel do to avert disaster? The temptation will be to appoint an economic czar who will announce a wage-price freeze and issue emergency edicts favoring high-tech industry. That would be dramatic but would compound the basic difficulty. Israel needs less government meddling in the economy, not more.

Here is the way out:

• End indexation now. People will compensate by using the dollar as a guide to value, the way many do now. Finance minister was first last year for suggesting formal dollarization, but the government must now discipline itself by tying the shekel to a stable currency. (Local joke: "What's so stable about the dollar? One week it's 200 shekels, next week 300.")

• Slash government spending. Close the failed ministries; fire much of the bloated civil service bureaucracy. Let teachers and other government employees that automatic increases are cancelled during the crisis. And cut back on defense. Inflating everyone equally.

• Throw out the complicated system of subsidies; the government is spending more in subsidies than it takes in through income tax. End welfare-state subsidies and cut taxes to stimulate saving and investment. Too harsh? On the contrary: It would be a pre-emptive strike to prevent national bankruptcy.

Others are working on more flexible and less simplistic plans. In the United States, economists like Herbert Stein, concerned about Israel's future, are informally discussing ideas with the nonpartisan Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress headed by Daniel Doron.

When the new Israeli government comes up with a plan to get off the merry-go-round, the United States can be expected to respond with substantial credit guarantees and direct aid to help retrain the unemployed. It is a good strategy and investment for the United States to underwrite a democratic ally's struggle toward financial independence; it makes no sense for the United States to contribute to any country's congenial dependency. Nobody will help bail out a nation that refuses to fill the hole in the bottom of its boat.

If Israel fails to mobilize its human resources to meet its present danger, if Israel clings to welfare state policies and defense allies, these Israel will become a mendicant nation and lose its self-respect.

Israelis should demand that their leaders cut short this condescending, usual mimet and unite with a sense of urgency. When Israelis are called to sacrifice, they will respond with the fierce spirit that founded their nation and fought its wars, and a stable Israel will survive and prosper.

The New York Times

MAXIM GHILAN, Paris

No other Middle Eastern country has a democratic system and practically no leaders hold a populist misdeed. Which of those countries has a Supreme Court, such as Israel's, which allowed all parties, even the PLO-inspired one, to qualify for the freest election in the world?

FRED LEHMANN, Nairobi

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## In an Afrikaner Town, Whites Slam the Door on Rising Hopes of Blacks

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

**PIETERSBURG, South Africa**—This is the Main Street of Afrikanerdom, a town of wide, neat streets, Dutch Reformed Church spires and people who for decades have been confident of their identity and of their place at the top of this white-ruled country's ironclad, racially dictated social triangle.

Behind the placid, self-confident exterior, however, changes are coming to Main Street that are having

### The Afrikaners A Tribe Divided

Fourth of four articles

ing a profound impact on this community's way of life and that echo changes on a national level.

The most clear-cut is the deep split among Pietersburg's once to-ivishle-Afrikaner community over the government's new proposals to extend limited political rights to Asians and mixed-race South Africans, although not to blacks. In two years the new Conservative Party has seized most of the town's key political posts from the ruling National Party, including the area's seats in Parliament and in the provincial council — South Africa's

equivalent of an American state legislature — and a 5-to-4 majority on the town council.

In this close-knit community the split has implications that go much deeper than politics. "It has meant a hardening of attitudes, that my brother and I don't talk on occasions, that traditional friends of many years' standing have become enemies," said Jack Boetes, who has been town clerk, the equivalent of city manager, for 35 years.

But just north of town lies another, quieter force that in the long run is destined to have an even greater impact on the future of Pietersburg and its 25,000 whites.

That force is the black population in the sprawling township of Seshego. Each day 65,000 residents of Seshego and the surrounding black "homeland" of Lebowa take the bus to Pietersburg, where their cheap labor and their buying power have helped support the boom that has more than doubled the town's economy in the past decade.

"Pietersburg would not be a viable economic entity without our participation," said Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of the semi-autonomous Lebowa, whose territory and population on the map surround Pietersburg.

Just as black money fuels white Pietersburg's economy, black aspirations fuel its fears. Analysis cite

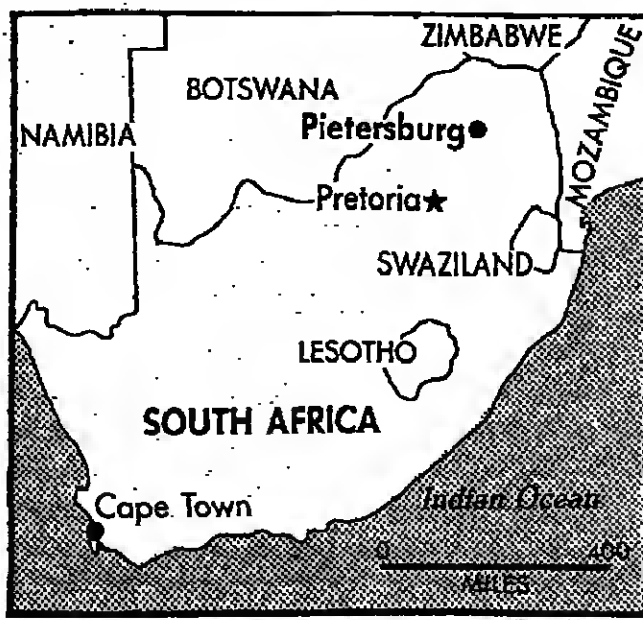
several reasons for the Afrikaner right wing's success in the northern Transvaal: the traditional conservatism of this predominantly rural area; the economic pain of three years of drought; increasing frustration with a national government that, like the majority of Afrikaners, has become urbanized and less sensitive to farmers and their needs.

But the biggest reason, according to the town clerk, Mr. Boetes, who is a strong Nationalist Party supporter, is the size and potential threat of the black population.

"The Conservatives find fertile soil here because this is where the odds against the white man are greatest," he said. "There are a lot of people who would like to return to the days when a *kaffir* was a *kaffir* and that was that." *Kaffir*, a derogatory term, is the Afrikaans-language equivalent of the pejorative *nigger*.

Pietersburg is situated on the main road south from Zimbabwe. Whites here are aware of the tribal violence among their northern neighbor and are determined that it will not happen here. Their interpretation of events in what was formerly Rhodesia is that multiracial democracy is doomed to failure in Africa.

A few years ago the whites of



Pietersburg thought they had the answer in their fears. In the past decade the town forced thousands of blacks who lived inside the town limits to move to the small, two-room, concrete boxes that line the dirt roads of Seshego. Pietersburg's black population, listed officially in 1970 as 30,000, today is 266, and the town has become one of the few South African communities in

achieve the long-articulated goal of being "white by night." Occasionally, doubt or anxiety shows, as when the Reverend P.J. Smi, pastor of one of the town's largest Dutch Reformed churches, told a visitor: "You know, our trouble is we live together with these black people, but we don't understand each other. There are worlds of difference."

The Conservative Party shares some of this anxiety, and its response is to draw firm lines. A recent application to the town council to open a branch of the black-owned African Bank was rejected by the 5-to-4 Conservative majority on a party-line vote. The bank argued that since blacks spend all day in Pietersburg, it was the logical place for a branch office. But the Conservative councilmen, four of whom have businesses that depend heavily on black customers, replied that such a branch would violate the principle of "separate development," the euphemism for apartheid.

"It's always someone trying to get a foot in the door," said Piet Niemand, a retired businessman and farmer and a former National Party member of Parliament who is now Pietersburg's Conservative provincial councilman.

Mr. Niemand said the real issue was "our right to exist."

"Put yourself in our situation," he said. "We have nothing against the other races, but these people are of low social and economic standards. A lot of them still believe in witchcraft. And now they want to take over. What would you do?"

There is a widespread theory among some analysts that Western-style capitalism will ultimately destroy apartheid by creating a mo-

hile black labor force and consumers with buying power. But in Pietersburg, apartheid and capitalism seem to have reached an accommodation. At the town's Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise, blacks work behind the counter and customers of all races are served, but the store is divided into two sections and it is understood that there is one line for white customers and another for blacks.

Lebowa's Mr. Phatudi, 72, a soft-spoken man with a doctorate in education who spent several years in Alabama during the early 1960s, would like to transform black economic power into a potential weapon. He speaks of applying some of the lessons he learned watching the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights crusade.

"We have the buying power, and if we systematically use it, we can force reforms," he said. "If we don't deposit our money in their bank, what will happen? It will tumble like a house of cards."

Mr. Phatudi admits it will take time and organization before such boycotts can succeed. But time is one thing the blacks of Lebowa have on their side.

"The scene will change right here," he predicted. "Apartheid will draw its last breath in Pietersburg."

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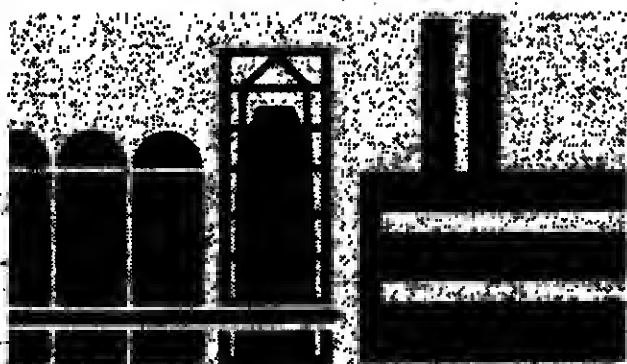
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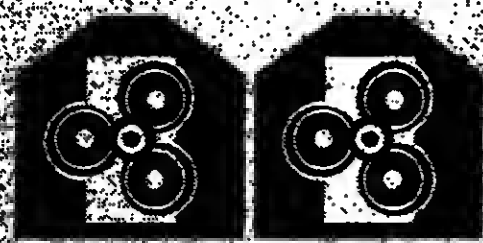


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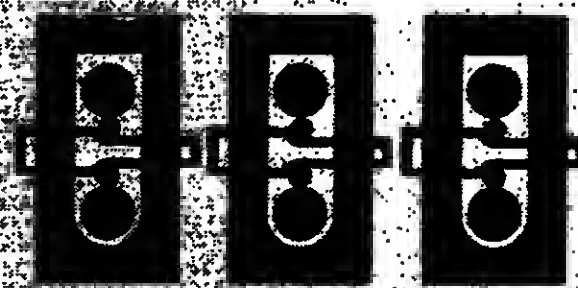
### Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



### Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes, hydraulic presses.



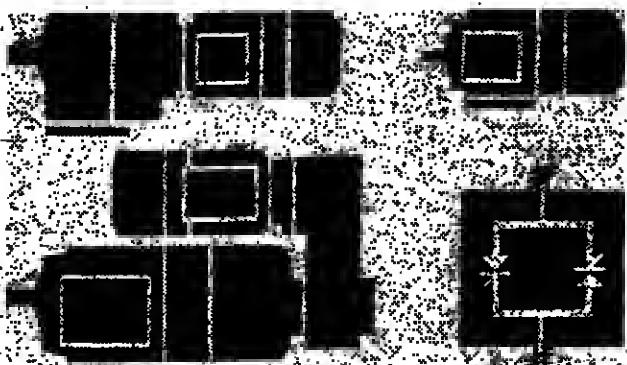
### Rolling Mills

Production of sections, sections and wire rod, strip processing lines.



### Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



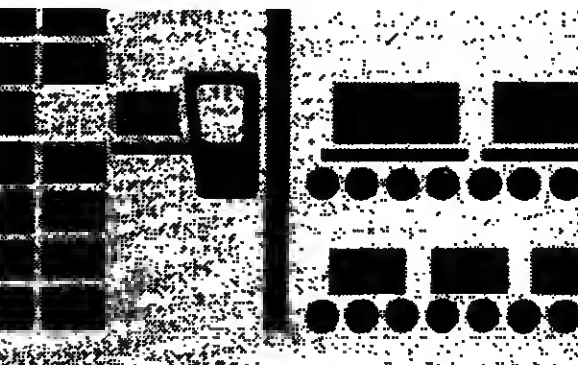
### Industrial Drives

Electric drives, control systems.



### Cranes and Lifting Appliances

Gantry cranes, crane components, cranes, electric suspension track systems.



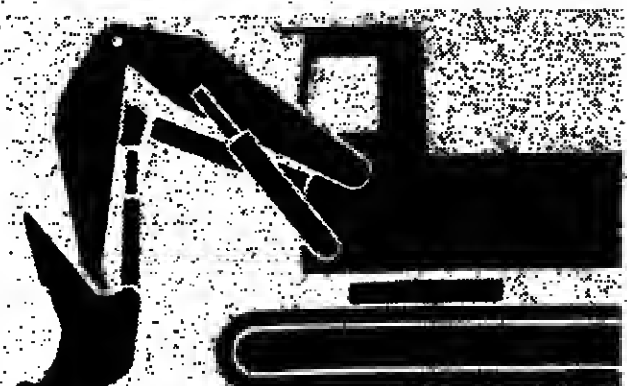
### Systems Engineering

Warehouse engineering, warehousing systems, handling and distribution systems, integrated materials handling systems.



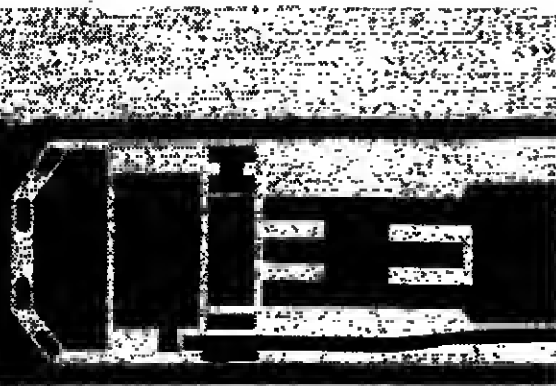
### Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding.



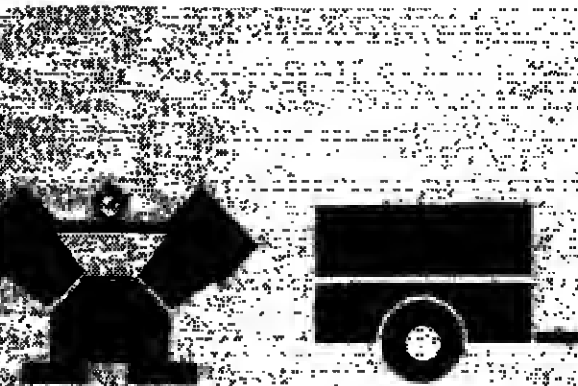
### Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 21 m³ bucket capacity, mobile cranes up to 1,600 t, road finishers up to 12.5 m paving width.



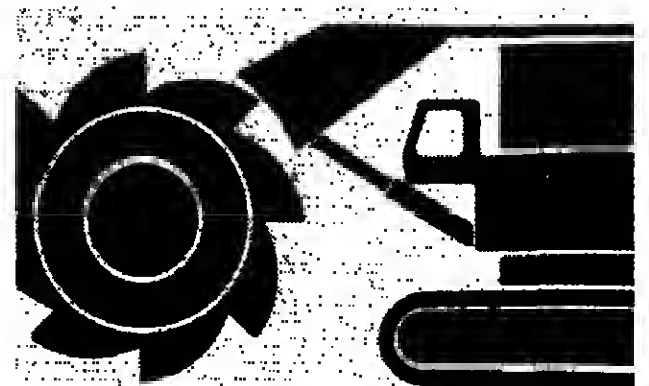
### Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines, shaft drills, raise cutter heads, compressed air motors.



### Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



### Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers, and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	122.50	122.00	122.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
AMT	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
GOV	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMC	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMT	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMT	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMT	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMT	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10
Comp.	48.25	48.75	48.25	48.50

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	122.50	122.00	122.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
AMT	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
GOV	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	122.50	122.00	122.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
AMT	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
GOV	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05

NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Indus.	119.38	121.45	119.45	120.55
Trans.	28.75	29.25	28.75	29.00
Util.	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.10

## N.Y. Prices Soar; Trading Active

**United Press International**

NEW YORK — After pausing the past two sessions, prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Thursday to their highest level in more than six months in heavy trading.

The surge followed a rally in the bond market that was sparked by heavy demand for the Treasury's \$4.75 billion of 30-year bonds whose yield dropped to 12.52 percent from 13.32 percent.

"The rally shows the lack of inflation is a very important consideration in this market," said Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. of St. Louis. "Somewhere along the line interest rates will come down and that will keep the market going."

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 3 points at the outset after losing 6.51 Wednesday, rose 27.94 to 1,224.05, the highest level since it finished at 1,230.00 on Jan. 27.

The Dow, which has risen 137.48 from its 17-month low on July 24, is not far from its 1984 high of 1,286.64 set Jan. 5 or its overall record 1,357.20 set Nov. 29, 1983.

Advancing stocks led declines ones by a ratio of more than 3 to 1. Volume totaled 131.2 million shares, up from the 121.2 million traded Wednesday.

"The stock market rebounded in conjunction with the bond market, which turned around on good results at the Treasury's refunding," said Thomas Ryan of Kidder, Peabody.

"A buying stampede has been in place the past two weeks and the market can erupt at any moment," said Ralph Bloch of Mosely, Halgar-

## M-1 Falls \$2.6 Billion

**The Associated Press**

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.6 billion in late July, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The measure, representing funds readily available for spending, fell to \$542.1 billion in the week ended July 30 from \$544.7 the previous week, the Federal Reserve said.

Mr. Bloch, who predicted the rally three weeks ago, said "stampedes tell us there are going to be six to eight weeks of healthy activity."

Goodyear Tire & Rubber, which recently raised its dividend, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 to 28 1/2.

Merrill Lynch was the second most active issue, up 1 1/2 to 32 1/2. Among the other breakers, American Express rose 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, First Boston 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, E.F. Hutton 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, Paine Webber 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, DLJ Securities 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 and A.G. Edwards 2 to 2 1/2.

National Semiconductor was the third most active issue, up 1 to 15 1/2. AT&T followed, up 1/2 to 19 1/2. AT&T asked the FCC for permission to offer over-the-air services.

Trendsetting IBM, which lost 1 1/2 Wednesday, was fifth, up 4 1/2 to 122 1/2. Digital Equipment, which plunged 6 1/2 Wednesday, rebounded 4 1/2 to 94 1/2.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Chg.				
IBM	122.50	122.00	122.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.50	101.50	+0.50
GE	48.00	47.50	47.50	+0.50
AMT	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
GOV	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
AMC	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
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## BOURBON and BO DEREK

Every bear or bull market has distinctive features, elements as recognizable as a Bourbon nose, a Habsburg lip or Bo Derek's configuration. The current market is no exception. Perhaps its fiscal proboscis is the fear of higher interest rates. Is it a truism to repeat that the "market makes the news," that the "news doesn't make the market"? In the past, bearish markets were blamed on a limp U.S. dollar; now, the same cynics attribute downside spasms to a strong Greenback. How can the U.S. "win"? Eliminate currency and revert to barter? Many readers drift back to the era when the Prime Rate in the U.S. was 4%, when the DOWS were under 400, when universally quoted pundits, the arant Henry Kaufmans of past ages, maintained that only higher interest rates could catalyze stocks. Until scholars evolve an equation, correlating the foibles of human nature with the nuances of finance and psychology, the market remains an enigma, a mystery fathomed to an extent by "contrarians" by those who refute the "Crowd." The search for an "absolute," for the codification of money molecules continues.

The guiding light in the quest could be the observation that the "masses" and many oracles display an irrational penchant for buying into strength and selling into weakness, thereby violating common sense. Now that the DOW has dropped below 1100 the "Street" is beginning to cringe.

In the summer of 1982 when the DOW was sagging around 800 our researchers defied the "consensus," predicting, as mavericks, that the "DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750." Money never leaves an equity, it merely changes pockets. Ignore sages who summon up apocalyptic fantasies whenever the "Tape" tremors, emulate "Elitists" who are soaking up shares, at "wholesale," absorbing the discards of the myopic. Since late 1981 90% of our "buy" recommendations subsequently advanced and, as a corollary, 92% of shares classified as "short sales" eventually wilted.

Our forthcoming letter dissects bearish thinking, selecting seasoned stocks that appear under massive accumulation. As a piece of resistance, we focus upon two incubating corporations that could spiral to fame, as did some prior "special situations" that vaulted more than 400% or more, even in torpid markets.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by  
Kaufman & Fabry  
1012 P.K. Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Phone: (202) 275 8181  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Aug. 10, 1984

Page 7

## Orwell On Raffles By Hornung

**P**ARIS — That 1984 would be called George Orwell's year was an acceptable and even seemingly thought in the dreary winter. The odd thing is that in the golden days of summer Orwell is still, suitably, with us.

MARY BLUME

essed to a fondness for "English beer, French red wines, Spanish white wines, Indian tea, strong tobacco, coal fires, candlelight and comfortable chairs."

Orwell is also an attraction in the perfect book for beach or hammock reading, "The Complete Short Stories of Raffles — The Amateur Cracksmen," a collection newly published by Souvenir Press in London of E.W. Hornung's tales of Raffles, the eponymous gentleman thief.

The stories are printed with an introductory essay by Orwell that was first published in Horizon in 1944 and in which he compares Hornung's stories — "Raffles" no less than "Great Expectations" or "Le Rouge et le Noir," is a story of snobbery — with the crude violence of James Hadley Chase's "No Orchids for Miss Blandish." "Raffles" wins, hands down.

Although the stories are widely unread these days, the name Raffles lives on. Last year, a popular English newspaper headlined a story about a classy break-in in Buckinghamshire, "Raffles Gets Away With a Cool Million," and the novelist Anthony Powell has noted that the name of Raffles has passed into the English language.

While his contemporary, Sherlock Holmes, is, despite a weakness for the needle, an upright defender of the law, A.J. Raffles is a cool, glamorous outlaw with steel-blue eyes, father to dozens of fictional cat burglars down to Cary Grant in "To Catch a Thief." Raffles is a public school man and wonderfully handsome ("I see his indolent, athletic figure; his pale, sharp, clean-shaven features; his curly black hair; his strong unscrupulous mouth," writes Bunny, his admiring schoolmate, sidekick and biographer). He is a brilliant amateur cricketer — the finest slow bowler of his decade — and a welcome houseguest.

He is a clown and a skilled thief with his own strict rules: While he would gladly lift the jewels of a fellow guest, he would not touch a teaspoon belonging to his host.

He is also a patriot. As a Diamond Jubilee gift he sends Queen Victoria a priceless gold cup pinched from the British Museum and he dies, a volunteer, in the Boer War. Unlike Sherlock Holmes, he was never revived.

Hornung, the creator of Raffles, was a friend and brother-in-law of Arthur Conan Doyle, to whom he dedicated his first and



Hornung and Conan Doyle.

best Raffles stories in 1899, "The Amateur Cracksmen," with the words, "To ACD This Form of Flattery." Raffles and Bunny were of course Holmes and Watson reincarnated on the wrong side of the law and, says Anthony Powell, for construction and sustained excitement Hornung was better than Doyle, although "Raffles never rises to the almost poetic implications of the best Sherlock Holmes — the haunting descriptions of the outer suburbs in the late 19th century, or the arresting, quasi-ecumenical figure of Holmes himself."

Hornung, who was born in 1866 and died in 1921, was an asthmatic public school boy, a cricket enthusiast and a journalist specializing in crime and social conditions. He was, said Conan Doyle, "a Dr. Johnson without the learning but with a finer wit." Conan Doyle did, however, have one major reservation about Raffles: "You mustn't make the criminal a hero," he told his brother-in-law, who sensibly ignored his advice. This was, of course, Raffles's charm: a man who follows the gentleman's code, to the wrong ends.

There is, Hornung tentatively suggests,

Continued on page 8

## Karaoke: Everybody's Doing It in Japan

by Sam Jameson

**T**OKYO — When Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was in South Korea last year, he impressed his official hosts by singing two traditional Korean songs.

The incident may or may not have set a precedent in the world of diplomacy, but it says a good bit about life in Japan these days. Everyone, it seems, has taken to singing — and in public.

According to one estimate, 90 percent of Japan's bars and nightclubs now encourage their patrons to perform. The patrons, among them sedate businessmen in their middle years, seem only too happy to oblige.

And the phenomenon is by no means limited to the saloon set. The singing craze is just as evident in the home, both on the farm and in the city.

Behind all this, perhaps predictably, is an electronic device, a special kind of tape recorder. With a touch of a button, the recorder instantly produces the musical accompaniment to any of a variety of songs. The patrons, provided with songbooks, provide the voice.

Words and music come out of the speaker together, and the result can be pleasing. Whether it is or is not, Japanese are fighting to get their hands on the microphone. On several occasions, the fighting has ended in homicide.

No one knows precisely how the karaoke (*kara*, empty; *oke*, orchestra) craze got started. But according to people in the recording industry, it began drawing attention in 1972 in the Kansai area around Osaka.

Today it is a big business, with sales of tape recorders, tapes, microphones and related equipment running to more than \$600 million a year — and growing.

Yukio Nakajima, an official of the Nippon Columbia recording company, said the other day that karaoke equipment can be found in more than 500,000 bars and nightclubs nationwide and in hundreds of thousands of residences.

The fad has also caught on overseas, where Japanese bars in Los Angeles and elsewhere use the system.

The equipment has been on the market for only eight years, but home sales reached 1.4 million last year. The equipment is now in about 13 percent of all Japanese homes.

Another Nippon Columbia official, Tomoyuki Takeoka, said that karaoke now accounts for almost half of the company earnings from tape and record sales.

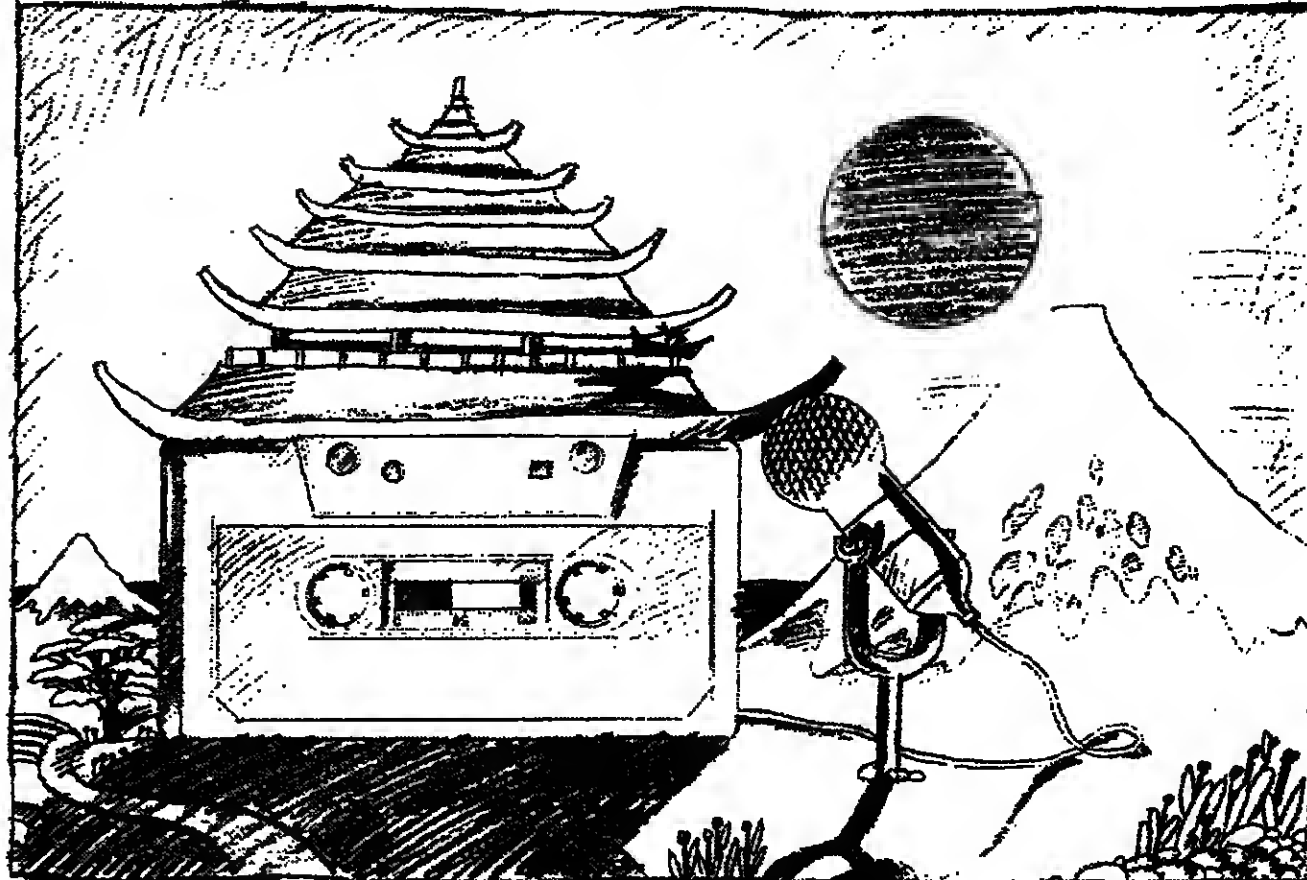
And there has been considerable spinoff. Television stations are conducting nationwide contests, people are opening singing schools, even taxicabs are installing karaoke equipment.

Traditionally, the Japanese are not given to entertaining at home, but karaoke has changed that, too. The karaoke party has become something of a fad, in rural areas as well as in the cities.

At least five Japanese companies are trying to export karaoke to the United States, but so far it has caught on only in American bars that cater to Japanese. Still, one American businessman, Randy A. Winkler, a real estate man from Dallas, predicts that karaoke will flourish in the United States. It already has in his neighborhood.

Winkler took home two karaoke machines and tapes, with American songs, one for his family and one for the family next door. "My neighbor's wife is just crazy about it," he said. "She sings all the time."

At home, most American executives probably would not be caught dead singing out-



Don Greco

side the shower. But here they find it difficult to say no when they are on the town with Japanese colleagues and are asked to sing. Sometimes it takes three songs to cement a business deal.

"I Left My Heart in San Francisco," "Danny Boy," "Country Road" and "Yesterday," are among the foreign standards available at most karaoke shops.

Japanese politicians have found that the karaoke party can be counted on to attract a crowd. Kazuo Tamaki, a member of Parliament, has established the Japan Mass Cultural Association, with politicians from three parties as officials. The association plans to issue certificates of achievement to karaoke singers throughout the country.

Tamaki says his voice is "not the kind of thing you force other people to listen to," yet he drew on his "repertoire of 60 songs" to perform at the association's inaugural party.

Although karaoke is relatively new, the roots of Japan's singing boom reach back over several decades. In the night-life areas of the bigger cities, *nagashi* were a common sight for years. These were guitar players who used to play and sing songs the patrons requested. Singing bars and piano bars are still common. NHK, the radio and television network, has had a program featuring amateur singers since 1946.

What electronics has done is bring out into the open a seldom-seen facet of the ordinary reserved Japanese character.

According to Takeoka, the Nippon Columbia official, "Every Japanese learns songs at school and from his mother," but by the time he gets to junior high school he has developed a shyness about singing in public. But then, "Years later, in bars and nightclubs, the childhood urge returns."

Genrichi Kawakami, chairman of Nippon Gakki, which manufactures musical instruments and has established music schools for

children throughout Japan, said recently: "To express 100 percent of what you feel violates the tradition that modesty is a virtue. When we Japanese speak our intentions, we express only 70 percent and leave 30 percent unstated."

Singing gives a person the chance to express feelings he would otherwise keep to himself. It also gives him a chance to display an aspect of his personality that his friends might otherwise never suspect.

Also, as Nakajima, the Nippon Columbia official, said, it is an expression of a desire for recognition and praise.

All kinds of songs are available in karaoke, but the most popular by far are the uniquely Japanese *enka*, which are almost always written in a minor key. The first *enka* were political songs, sung in the streets in the late 19th century, but now they deal chiefly with heartbreak and unrequited love.

"Kage n Shitate," which was written 56 years ago, is the saddest of them all. Nearly every adult Japanese knows it. The first verse goes:

"Yearning for the illusive shadows [of you],  
In rain, in sunshine, in moonlight, grief-stricken feelings.  
With fire in my heart, flaming even more as I suppress it,  
My body burning with passion, I weep silently."

The karaoke craze has sent manufacturers of audio equipment scurrying to turn out components that will make it easier for the amateur to take part or to make him sound better.

The first karaoke recordings had the same musical accompaniment used by professionals, often by the singer who had made a song popular. Then, in 1977, audio companies

started using background music that was lower on the scale and required less range. In 1980 came machines that could play the taped music on one tape and at the same time record the music plus voice on another tape.

Now, companies are producing tapes that contain the original version by the singing star on one channel and a *kara* orchestration of the same song on another. Thus the amateur can record a duet with the professional.

Voice-enhancement devices have gone from providing a simple echo effect to microcomputers capable of adjusting the key in which the accompaniment is played.

More than 30 varieties of karaoke equipment are being sold. Prices range from \$266 for a simple home-use set to \$6,000 for videodisk sets that display lyrics and mood-evoking motion pictures on a screen.

For some people, the singing craze has gone too far. Of 21,154 music complaints filed with the police in 1982, almost a third dealt with karaoke.

Regional governments throughout the country are drawing up laws to control noise from karaoke shops. Many now require that they be closed from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M.

Juro Kato, a professor at Beppu Junior College, has started the Association of Friends of the Tone-Deaf. He says that the group's aim is to make it easier for people with no talent to turn down requests that they sing in public.

He says that he saw the need for the association when his favorite night club installed a karaoke machine. The association issues badges certifying that the bearer is such a poor singer that he must insist on not performing in public.

But every month, members of the association get together — and sing.

© 1984 Los Angeles Times

## Busting to Get Into Breakdancing

by Elaine Lembo

**W**ASHINGTON — "Wanna be startin' somethin'?" sings Michael Jackson. He — and street gangs — have started something: breakdancing bravura among some unlikely types, including engineers and matrons, courses and lawyers, suburban kids and jocks.

With more leap than ballet, more slap than tap, more fluid than jazz and more duck than disco, breakdancing courses are turning up everywhere in the United States: college campuses, grade schools, exercise studios and recreation centers.

"I used to be a snob about music — I've studied with the Boston Symphony — but this is enjoyable. It's like Bach," says Bruce Given, a forensic scientist, head of the U.S. Navy's crime lab system.

Given's critique — "This is almost orgasmic in nature" — was emitted in short spurts during his second breakdancing class, in

a beginner's session on the day before he turned 51.

Given was there to overcome "kinetic stiffness," even though he fretted that his lessons were "a lost cause, because I can't chew gum and walk at the same time."

Passing fad? Outrageous new dance style? Whatever. Given and others are casting off timidity to armwave, backspin and moonwalk to the best melodies of African Bambaata, the Art of Noise and Craft Work.

The origin of breakdancing has been variously attributed to 1960s and '70s street gangs in Harlem, the Bronx and Philadelphia. Its steps — some of which can be traced back to the '50s — draw on mime, disco and the hustle. Some routines are rooted in African, Brazilian, Eastern ritual and European dance styles.

More complete historic details and 21 lessons are outlined in the best-selling manual "Breakdancing" (Avon, \$2.95) by Mr. Fresh.

Continued on page 9

### THE JARGON

**Bad** — Good.  
**Battle** — Challenge between two or more crews.  
**Bite** — Stealing another breakdancer's steps.  
**Burned** — A crew that's been beaten in a battle.  
**Crew** — Breakdance group, friends, buddies.  
**Chill out** — To calm down, relax.  
**Fresh** — New or original, different.  
**Hip Hop** — All inclusive, for breakdancing, rapping and graffiti-writing.  
**Home slice** — Best friend.  
**Juice** — Clout.  
**Wack** — Incorrect, not in style.  
**Word up** — To tell the truth.

### THE FORMS

**Breaking** — Dance movements, close to the ground, that resemble Russian folk dances.  
**Electric boogie** — Robotic, current-like motions, gyrations.  
**Freestyle** — Some breaking, some electric boogieing, with a touch of jazz. Close to traditional gymnastics.  
**Uprock** — Dancing "fight" where dancers are very close but do not touch each other.

### THE STEPS

**Back spin** — With legs tucked up and held by arms.  
**Head spin** — On the head, using arms and legs for propulsion. (This one can be dangerous.)  
**Lock** — Using arms, hands, knees, legs and feet to create exaggerated imitations of laughing gestures, like knee-slapping.  
**Moonwalk** (or **Toe-Heel Walk**) — On the toes of one foot and the heel of the other.  
**Pop** — Quick jerk of one muscle to allow another to move up quickly.  
**Smart Walk** — The back foot on its heel and the front foot on its toes.  
**Suicide** — Its name is a warning. A no-hands forward flip that leaves the dancer flat on his back.  
**Tick** — Hard, snapping movement that makes the dancer's body look as if it is breaking into separate parts.  
**Wave** — Any movement that gives the illusion of a wave or current running through the body.



Breakdancing in New York.

The New York Times



In Los Angeles.

The New York Times

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## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**SALZBURG**, Festival (tel: 42541).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 12: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor. (Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky).  
Aug. 15: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra/National Choir of Sofia. Herbert von Karajan conductor (Verdi).  
Aug. 15: Brander Quartet, Karl Leister clarinet (Mozart, Eder).  
Aug. 15 and 16: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).  
Aug. 13 and 17: "Macbeth" (Verdi).  
Aug. 14: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
RECITALS — Aug. 12: Krystian Zimerman piano (Bach, Liszt).  
Aug. 13: Heinrich Schiff cello, Roger Vignoles piano (Beethoven, Weber).  
Aug. 15: Leontyne Price/David Garvey piano (Chausson, Poulenc).  
Aug. 19: Walter Berry/Enik Werba piano (Schubert).

**VIENNA**, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 14: Tonkünstlerchor, Alfred Walter conductor (Rachmaninov, Beethoven).  
Aug. 16: Volkstheater Orchestra, Edgar Seipenbusch conductor (Rossini, Schumann).  
English Theater (tel: 42,12,60).  
THEATER — Through Aug. 9: "Noel and Gertie" (Morley).  
Künstlerhaus (tel: 652,11,40).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 15: "The Dusseldorf School of Painting" (To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead in 2000").

**RECHTAL** — Aug. 12, 15: José Francisco Alonso piano (Beethoven).  
Schubertbrunn (tel: 428,000).  
RECITAL — Aug. 11: Hermann Frey vocal, Helmut Deutsch piano (Brahms).  
CONCERT — Aug. 15: Tonkünstler Chamber Orchestra, Bijan Khademi conductor (Darius, Beethoven).

## BELGIUM

**ANTWERP**, ICC (tel: 231,91,31).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Filip Tass".  
Kantstadereel (tel: 325,09,26).  
JAZZ — Aug. 11: Milton's Playhouse Be boppers, Art Farmer Quintet.  
Aug. 12: Des Daniels and Jack Van Pelt Trio, L.H.O. Sextet.  
BRUSSELS, Cathédrale Saint-Michel (tel: 317,83,45).  
RECITAL — Aug. 15: Hubert Schoonbroodt organ, Thérèse Allard violin (Bach, Handel).  
Grand Place (tel: 511,85,27).  
DANCE — Aug. 11: Michael Clark Dance Company.  
Aug. 12, 13 and 16: Promodance 84.  
Musée d'Indes (tel: 51,90,84).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Bauhaus".

## ENGLAND

**LONDON**, Arts Council (tel: 629,94,95).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson".  
Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 19: "The Chateaubriand Collection".  
Barbican Hall — Aug. 12: City of London Sinfonia, Richard Hickox conductor (Darius, Beethoven).

## FRANCE

**PARIS**, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278,81,92).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Aichinsky, Cornille, Pissarro, Pignone, Singer).  
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277,33,33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "Alibi".  
To Sept. 24: "De Kooning".  
To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka".  
To Oct. 8: "Chagall".  
Eglise St-Martin (tel: 549,14,83).  
CONCERT — Aug. 13: Haydn Sinfonietta, Vienna, Manfred Huss conductor (Rossini, Haydn).  
Hôtel de Ville (tel: 276,40,66).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 12: "Klimt".  
Kokoschka — Schiele.  
Jazz Celler (tel: 233,84,30).  
JAZZ — Aug. 11 and 17: Maxim Saury.  
Aug. 15-17: Gene Mignoff Flea Concerts.  
Mairie du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549,14,83).  
RECITALS — Aug. 14: Catherine Joly piano (Liszt).  
Hôtel Méridien (tel: 758,12,30).  
JAZZ — Aug. 15-Sept. 14: Maxim Saury and his orchestra.  
Musée Bourdelle (tel: 548,67,27).  
EXHIBITION — To September: "Michel Dufet".  
Musée de Louvre (tel: 260,39,26).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 3: "The Kaufmann-Schlegel Donation".  
To Sept. 24: "Drawing and Science".  
Musée Hébert (tel: 222,23,82).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Hommage to Paul Gauguin".  
Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233,82,50).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Hommage to Elsa Schiaparelli".  
VILLENEUVE-LEZ-AVIGNON, Boulogneville (tel: 25,05,46).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Dédale 84".  
Chartreuse (tel: 25,05,46).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Annie Cohen".  
Installations: Annie Adjouman, "Compositions Vidéo".

## GERMANY

**BERLIN**, Bellevue Palace (tel: 05235).  
CONCERT — Aug. 16: Young Berlin String Quartet (Beethoven).  
Charlottenburg Palace (tel: 723,64,94).  
RECITAL — Aug. 11: Cilla Grossmeyer soprano, Elisabeth Roloff organ (Monteverdi, Bach).  
Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtniskirche (tel: 51,90,01).  
RECITAL — Aug. 12: William Teague organ (Bach).  
Philharmonie (tel: 26,92,51).  
RECITAL — Aug. 15: Orchestral Band organ (Halaszinski, Schröder).  
St. Marien am Funkmarkt (tel: 52,40,80).  
JAZZ — Aug. 17: Chick Corea, Friedrich Gulda.  
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 25,15,55).  
EXHIBITION — Aug. 11 and 14: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Aug. 12 and 16: "Die Zauberküche" (Mozart).  
Aug. 13: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).  
Aug. 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
Aug. 17: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).  
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 21,14,44).  
CONCERT — Aug. 15: Eastman Philharmonia Orchestra, David Elfron conductor (symphonic music).  
OPERA — Aug. 11: "The Student Prince" (Romberg).  
Aug. 12 and 17: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).  
Aug. 16: "Iphigenia in Tauris". "The Birdcatcher" (Jommelli).  
MÜNCHEN, Schloss Schleissheim (tel: 29,26,25).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 12: Brandis Quartet (Schubert, Mozart).  
Aug. 16: Philharmonia String Soloists, Alessandro Capponi violin, Klaus Söll bass (Mozart).  
Unterfahrt Jazzclub (tel: 48,27,94).  
JAZZ — Aug. 11: Blue Lips/USA.  
Aug. 14: André Dautin piano.

## IRELAND

**DUBLIN**, Douglas Hyde Gallery (tel: 77,29,41).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Tony O'Malley retrospective".  
State Theatre (tel: 74,37,22).  
THEATER — Through Aug. 9: "A Woman Of No Importance" (Wilde).  
National Museum of Ireland (tel: 76,55,21).  
EXHIBITION — Through Aug. 9: "Memoirs of the Political History of Ireland".  
Olympia Theatre (tel: 77,10,20).  
POLK — Aug. 11: Clannad and Freddie White.  
THEATER — Aug. 13-17: "Run For Your Wife" (Conroy).  
EXHIBITION — Through Aug. 9: "20th-Century Irish Landscapes".  
Peacock Theatre (tel: 74,87,41).  
THEATER — To Aug. 20: "Endgame and Rockaby" (Beckett).

## ITALY

**MACERATA**, Arena Sferisterio (tel: 449,03/45,08).  
OPERA — Aug. 11 and 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi).  
Aug. 14 and 17: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).  
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 57,83,00).  
OPERA — Aug. 11, 14, 17: "Nabucco" (Verdi).  
Ballet — Aug. 12 and 16: Raymond (Pisaneschi, Glazunov).  
TRIESTE, Comunale Tristino (tel: 62,81,2).  
OPERA — Aug. 11 and 12: "Frasquita" (Léhar).  
VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel: 23,52,0).  
OPERA — Aug. 12 and 16: "Carmen" (Bizet).  
Aug. 14 and 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).  
Aug. 15: "Aida" (Verdi).  
Teatro Romano (tel: 23,56,0).  
Ballet — Aug. 11 and 12: "Carmen" (Gades, Bizet).

## JAPAN

**TOKYO**, Ancient Orient Museum (tel: 989,34,91).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Ancient Bronzes of China".  
Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 45,42,22).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Village Art of India".  
Kabuki-Za (tel: 541,31,31).  
DANCE — To Aug. 20: SKD Dance Troupe, traditional Japanese dance. Kanagawa International Center (tel: 671,70,70).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Japan in a Single Reflex".  
Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 265,63,61).  
BUDOKAN JAPANESE MUSIC — Aug. 17: Elba Ramalho.  
National Museum (tel: 822,11,11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "New Stone Age Earthenware".  
National Museum of Western Art (tel: 822,21,31).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "German Art and Culture".  
Seibu Stadium (tel: 0429,25,11,51).  
ROCK — Aug. 11 and 12: The Scorpions/Whitesnake.

## MONACO

**MONTÉ-CARLO**, Hotel de Paris (tel: 30,42,27).  
EXHIBITION — Aug. 13-16: Winston Jewelry.  
Palais Princesse (tel: 50,76,54).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 12: Christoph Eschenbach conductor, Jussuf Franz piano (Beethoven).  
Aug. 12: Monté-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor (Beethoven).  
Theatre du Fort Antoine (tel: 30,42,27).  
OPERA — Aug. 13: I Musici de Prague, Luigi Sagrestano conductor (Mozart, Torelli).

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM**, Concertgebouw (tel: 71,83,45).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 16: Australian Youth Orchestra, Ronald Zollman conductor (Strauss, Stravinsky).  
Historisch Museum (tel: 36,54,44).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Fruin Everag".  
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63,21,21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Jacques Villon".

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH**, Edinburgh Castle (tel: 225,11,88).  
To Sept. 1: Military Tattoo.  
Lycium Studio (tel: 229,96,99).  
THEATER — Royal Lyceum Theatre Company — Aug. 11: "Dr. Faustus" (Marlowe).  
Aug. 13-17: "Woyzeck" (Brecht).  
National Gallery (tel: 556,89,21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Dutch Master Painters". "From Perspective to Detail".  
Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556,89,21).  
EXHIBITION — Aug. 15-Oct. 14: "Modern Masters".  
Portrait Gallery (tel: 556,89,21).  
CONCERT — Aug. 14-17: The Edinburgh Quartet.  
Queen's Hall (tel: 668,21,17).  
JAZZ — Aug. 11 and 12: Zoot Sims.  
Aug. 17: Modern Jazz Quartet and Flamenco/Harris piano.

## SWEDEN

**STOCKHOLM**, Drottningholm Court Theatre (tel: 60,25,25).  
OPERA — Aug. 11: "Medea" (Renda). "Il Maestro di Cappella" (Cimarosa).  
National Museum of Art (tel: 24,02,00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Jean-Antoine Watteau".  
Royal Palace (tel: 10,22,47).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 13 and 14: London Pro Musica (Renaissance music).

## UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK**, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360,35,00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Painting in Paris".  
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535,77,10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Yves Saint Laurent's Designs: A Retrospective".  
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 709,97,50).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 28: "International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture".

## GREECE

**ATHENS**, Festival (tel: 322,14,59/322,31,11).  
Ballet — Aug. 11 and 12: Opera Ballet of Paris with Rudolf Nureyev, "Raymonda" (Pashkova/Pepina, Glazunov).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 13: Orchestre Aquitaine de Bordeaux, Dimitris Katsaris conductor, Kyriacos Katsaris piano (Mozart, Haydn).  
THEATER — Aug. 11 and 12: Theatre Techno, "The Knights" (Aristophanes).  
Aug. 16: Municipal Theater of Larissa, "The Secretary General" (Kapetanakis).  
Aug. 16 and 17: National Theater, "Autigone" (Sophocles).  
SANTORINI, Festival (tel: 22,21,7).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 14: Silver String Quartet, Dora Bratchkova piano, Athena Capodistria piano (Schubert, Schumann).  
Aug. 17: Mesek Wind Quartet (Bach, Bartok).

## Restaurants: The In-Crowd

by Patricia Wells

**PARIS** — It happens to almost every good cook or hostess at one time or another. Special talents are discovered by appreciative and encouraging friends and before you know it, a restaurant is born. More often than not, it should not have been. It is one thing to put together a great meal for 10 intimate friends, another to do it day and day out, for paying guests. Some years ago, Micheline Cost, who used to organize functions for the French government, was encouraged by friends to put her talents as a hostess to work by opening her own restaurant. Judging from several recent meals at La Cantine des Gourmets, she has a way to go before she makes it work. A private salon is not the same as a restaurant, and many guests will find her Left Bank dining room both too "in" and too intimate. If you are part of her local crowd, Mme. Cost will lavish you with smiles and attention, perhaps even join you at table. Meanwhile, "unknown" guests are left to their own wits as they pour their own wine and test their patience with the waiters, who are all pleasant but lack that essential professional air.

Despite all this, La Cantine des Gourmets is worth a try for the food. The kitchen is under the direction of 32-year-old Régis Mahé and his food is good, light and most imaginative. If the service ever reaches the same level as the cuisine, this could be a good restaurant.

Mahé and three assistants came to La Cantine des Gourmets last October from Nice, where they worked with Jacques Madi-

min at the Hotel Negresco's Le Châteaude. Mahé has put together an original, exceptionally appealing menu that makes good use of many regional specialties, including cheese-filled raviolis from the Drôme, pungent *tapenade* from Nice and *canard au sang* from the Vendée. He is originally from Brittany, so it is no surprise to find the menu offers a variety of fish, appearing in salads and soups as well as main courses.

One of the best, and most popular dishes on the menu is the *soufflé chaud d'artichauts au foie gras*, a warm and flavorful soufflé that blends eggs, artichokes and cream. The tender artichokes are cooked Niçoise style, *à la barigoule*, and their delicate flavor is intensified by first cooking them in a blend of olive oil, onions, shallots, tomato and basil.

Other worthwhile entrées include a hearty salad that combines carefully cooked lamb tongue and fragile lamb brains married with a delicious salad of lentils tossed in a pungent vinaigrette; a beautiful *soupe de rochers*, laced with both saffron and fennel; and a jellied *doube de canard et pieds de porc*. The most disappointing first course was the *minestrone aux ravioles de fromage*, a soup that certainly did not come from a can, but sure tasted as though it could have.

For main courses, it would be difficult to decide between the *dorade niçoise* and a superb blend of duck, cheese-filled raviolis and artichokes lightly doused with a flavorful duck consommé. They are both delightfully imaginative dishes, expertly prepared. The *dorade* could not be simpler: Chef Mahé bakes *dorade* filets, atop a tomato coulis,

tossed in a little fresh basil and then, at the last minute, spreads on a thick layer of *tapenade* — a purée of tiny black olives, capers, anchovies and olive oil.

The duck is more complex and more of a culinary accomplishment: Duck breasts are quickly sautéed, then cubed, and tossed with artichokes cooked *à la barigoule*, a bit of chervil butter, then just a touch of duck consommé. It is a light, attractive dish that calls out for a good red wine, such as the 1976 Bel-Air-Marquis d'Aligre, honestly priced at 240 francs (\$27). (Less expensive wines worth sampling here include the 1979 Chateau Loudenne at 118 francs, 1979 Patrice d'Aux at 87 francs, and a young, 1982 Saumun-Champigny at 89 francs.)

The desserts need work: Of the half-dozen sampled, only the *noiset glacé* — a delicious creamy ice studded with almonds, prunes and oranges set on a sauce of fresh raspberries — is on par with the rest of the chef's offerings.

The recently redecorated restaurant is made up of several small and intimate rooms, allowing for pleasant private dining. Assuming that is what you can get, and keep, the waiter's attention through the course of the meal.

**La Bourdonnais/La Cantine des Gourmets**, 113 Avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris 7; tel. 705,47,96. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menu at 180 francs (including wine and service) and 250 francs (including service but not wine). A la carte, from 250 to 350 francs per person, including wine and service.

## Busing Through Andalusia

by Sandy Rovner

**W**E looked on the map, and it appeared that there were mountains between almost anyplace and anyplace else we wanted to see in southern Spain. Because one of us does not like to drive over mountains and likes even less to be driven over mountains by his wife, we decided to look into bus trips.

There are a myriad of options. We worked the ones we chose into a two-week Spanish package, with all but one part arranged in advance, and, miraculously, everything worked like a charm. For the first 10 days we used our hotel on Spain's semi-tropical southern Costa del Sol as a base and took a two-day trip to Ronda and a four-day Andalusian circle with overnight stays in Seville, Córdoba and Granada, then back to the base hotel. Afterward, we spent four days in Madrid.

Busing worked, even though the mountains turned out not to be as high, nor the highways as precipitous, as the maps hinted. Spain is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe and boasts the highest mountain highway through the Sierra Nevada peaks above Granada.

Except for an occasional *sierra nevada* (snowy peak) and the virtually perpendicular and hairpin-curve drive from the southern coast to Ronda, most of the mountains we crossed were rather tame. There was hypnotic mile after mile of undulating, parallel and symmetrical, row upon row of silver-leaved olive trees, fading to black dots in the distance. The higher mountains were often capped by the inevitable Gothic or Moorish castle or ruins. And the highest mountains — the genuine Sierra Nevada, the snowy peaks whose runoff keeps Andalusia verdant — were always off in the distance.

We used as a Costa del Sol base our luxurious digs at the Andalusia Plaza in a nonplace called "Nuevo Andalusia" about three miles (five kilometers) from Marbella. Bus tours of all persuasions leave the hotels every day for trips to such places as Ronda, Alhambra, Tangier in Morocco across the Strait of Gibraltar.

Ronda is a gleaming white town high up in the southern mountains that sports the first bullring in Spain. The trip up featured spectacular views of the Mediterranean and of Gibraltar, roadside mountain peaks, a tour of the lovely town and lunch at a meticulously Victorian English hotel — called, in fact, the Reina Victoria.

**ANDALUSIA** is very dry, in the throes of a drought that has lasted in some places for years. The rain in Spain, they now say, stays mostly away. Ronda, for example, has had no measurable rainfall in half a decade. Nonetheless, the area, especially in the lower elevations, is one of the most fertile in Europe. The twisting Guadaluquivir River, fed by the snows on the highest peaks, manages to keep orchards and fields irrigated although it is shrunken, in many places, far from its normal banks.

It did rain a bit, in Cádiz, where we stopped briefly on the first leg of the longest of our bus trips — a four-day excursion from the Costa del Sol to Seville to Córdoba to Granada and then back to the hotel, spending one or two nights in each city with lunch

and rest stops along the way. (Similar excursions are available from Madrid.)

After Cádiz was a pre-lunch sherry-tasting in a Jerez de la Frontera bodega. Jerez, corrupted first to the Moorish Sherry, eventually was called sherry by British shippers.

The excursion turned out to be an adventure in international neighborhoods mixed with learning tours of three of Spain's most fascinating cities. There were 16 of us — five Belgians, one of whom spoke English and another of whom spoke a bit of Italian; four Italians, one of whom spoke a bit of English he learned "from GIs in World War"; a couple from Tenerife in the Canary Islands, who spoke only Spanish; and five Americans, two of whom spoke a little French and a little Spanish.

There was also the driver and our guide, whom we were told to call "José Luis." José Luis spoke rather better French than English. I cannot vouch for his Italian, but the two Italian couples seemed satisfied. In his explanations of where we were and what we were seeing, repeated in each tongue, what we lost — or he left out — in the English, we managed to pick up in the French or, occasionally, in the Spanish. Seville, Córdoba and most especially Granada are eyes into a fantastical past. The architectural style — a Moorish-Gothic-Renaissance amalgam — lend a fairy-tale quality.

At most of the main tourist attractions, such as the Alhambra in Granada we were turned over to guides according to language, along with companions from other buses on other tours. To get the most from these extraordinary, often magical places, some guidebook — the best is "Spain: The Mainland" in the Blue Guide series — is needed to augment the tour lectures. But do go with the tour. As distasteful as it may be to be led in a group through cathedrals, long-abandoned synagogues, ruined fortresses, mosques and mosques-cum-cathedrals, it is almost essential to understanding and appreciation. (Never mind that the guides are sometimes painfully obvious in their eagerness to disown both the Spanish Inquisition and Generalissimo Franco.)

The bus trip is less leisurely than doing it on your own — sometimes exhaustingly so — but there are the advantages of having

rooms, baggage, admission tickets and other sources of potential irritation taken care of. Meals can be institutional on such tours, but Andalusian cuisine, including a uniformly delectable gazpacho, is appealing. (And, inasmuch as this tour was only a piece of our sojourn in Spain, we had time for restaurant-hopping later on in Madrid.)

## TIPS ON BUS TOURS

Bus tours can be arranged through travel agents or in Spain by hotel clerks. By and large they are cheaper if included in a longer package, as was ours: two weeks in Spain, including six nights on the Costa del Sol, four nights on the Andalusian tour, three nights (and four days) in Madrid. The price, not including air fare, was \$580 per person (for a double room, two meals, sightseeing and hotel); we chose the highest class of the five hotel options available. Planning in advance may limit some options, but it does guarantee space (in hotels and on side trips), which you might find at a premium. Figure on about a 10 percent increase in price for picking up trips and tours once you are there.

One-day bus trips, which usually include one major meal, are the equivalent \$35 or \$40 a person during the height of the season in July, August and September, plus Easter week. Buses are air-conditioned but can be a little short on leg room on some crowded day trips.

Here are a few hints to keep travel woes on the longer bus trips to a minimum:

• If you are returning to the hotel you start from, arrange to leave as much luggage in storage as you can manage without for four days.

• Inevitably buses stop at places that make and sell sherry, leather goods, pottery or souvenirs. The proprietors of these establishments are generally relatives, friends or business partners of either the bus driver or the guide, and prices may be higher than at stores in major cities.

• Most of the tours offer optional extras such as an evening of flamenco dancing. The one we chose to attend was hot and crammed with tourists, and the performance was inferior in quality.

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## Orwell on Raffles by Horning

Continued from page 7

perhaps something wrong in society. There is a very slight reforming note when Raffles tells me how he began his life of crime to settle a debt.

"It was in the Colonies, when I was out there playing cricket. It's too long a story to tell you now, but... it was my only way out. I never meant it for anything more, but I'd tasted blood, and it was all over with me. Why should I work when I could steal? Why settle down to some humdrum unexciting life, when excitement, romance, danger, and a decent living were all going begging together? Of course it's a very wrong, but we can't all be moralists, and the distribution of wealth is very wrong to begin with."

Despite his breeding, Raffles is an outsider because of his lack of money and he has no illusions as to why he is invited to country houses: "We were in Society but not of it," he says to Bunny. "I was asked about for my cricket." He accepts the rules of society but as an artist both in cricket and in theft ("there had always been a streak of aestheticism in his complex composition," Bunny writes of his school days), he is above simple morality. Raffles himself points out the relation between cricket and crime:

"Cricket," he tells Bunny, "like everything else, is good enough sport until you discover a better. As a source of excitement it isn't it with other things you want of, Bunny, and the involuntary comparison becomes a bore. What's the satisfaction of taking a man's wicket when you want his spoons? Still, if you can bowl a bit your low cunning won't get rusty, and looking for the weak spot's just the kind of mental exercise one wants. Yes, perhaps there's some affinity between the two things after all."

Orwell writes in his essay that the essential point about Raffles is that he is a gentleman: he is not an honest grocer or plumber who has gone astray but a public school man who is, almost purely social, he has disgraced the "old school," he has lost his right to enter "decent society," he has forfeited his amateur status and become a cad. "Cricket," regarded by Orwell as an elitist game, fits in with Raffles's amorality.

"Cricket," Orwell writes, "gives expression to a well-marked trait in the English character, the tendency to value 'form' or 'style' more highly than success. In the eyes of any true cricket-lover it is possible for an

innings of 10 runs to be 'better' (i.e. more elegant) than an innings of a hundred runs. Cricket... is bound up with such concepts as 'good form,' 'playing the game,' etc., and it has declined in popularity just as the tradition of 'Don't hit a man when he's down' has declined. It is not a 20th-century game and nearly all modern-minded people dislike it."

"Raffles," says Orwell, replaces morals by the reflexes of the gentleman. Comparing Horning's stories with the violence of James H. Chase, he says, "In Mr. Chase's books there are no gentlemen and no taboos. Emancipation is complete. Freud and Machiavelli have reached the outer suburbs."

In the 40 years since Orwell wrote his essay, even nastier things have reached both the outer suburbs and crime literature. Raffles, the amateur crackman has been replaced by ruthless professionals. If, as Orwell maintains, "Raffles" is a story of nobility, then there is much to be said in favor of nobility for keeping the peace. "One is driven to feel," Orwell concludes, "that nobility, like hypocrisy, is a check upon behavior whose value from a social point of view has been underrated."

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TRAVEL

# An Old and a New Remedy to Deal With Motion Sickness

by Jane E. Brody

**N**EW YORK — You are on your first ocean voyage and the ship is only an hour out of port when you begin to feel queasy. Or perhaps you are in a jet flying through "clear-air turbulence." Or maybe you are simply riding in a car or bus or reliving your youth on the swirling rides in an amusement park.

At one time or another almost everyone has experienced the miseries of motion sickness. No matter how strong your sea legs, there is a point at which motion can affect you. Some people are more susceptible than others, and for each one there are times and circumstances that can increase or decrease vulnerability.

For the most vulnerable people the symptoms of "getting there" may have long since convinced them that they would have a better time just staying home, where motion is limited to the gentle drift of continents and the wobbling of the earth on its axis.

Over-the-counter antihistamine drugs to prevent motion sickness (brand names in-

clude Dramamine, Merezine, Antivert, Phenegan and Bonine) have long been available, but they are not always effective and tend to induce sleepiness.

Two recent developments in the prevention of motion sickness could make happy world travelers out of many sufferers. The developments are these:

- Ginger, an old home remedy for gastrointestinal disturbances, has been documented as an effective treatment. Not only has it been shown to be more effective than Dramamine in preventing motion sickness; it is also reported to be a safe and effective remedy for morning sickness in pregnant women. Ginger is administered in capsules now sold in many health-food stores. Since it works in the gastrointestinal tract rather than in the brain, it does not produce drowsiness.
- A through-the-skin delivery system has been developed for scopolamine, a highly effective drug for motion sickness that has not been much used for this purpose because it produces intolerable side effects when needed doses are taken orally. A skin patch containing scopolamine is sold on prescription in the United States, with one disk said

to be effective for 72 hours. Although the method has its limitations (discussed below), scientific tests have found that it reduces the incidence of motion sickness by 75 percent and, in most cases, works better than Dramamine without producing extreme sedation.

Motion sickness is embarrassing as well as distressing. Sufferers may be heartened to know that even the toughest of travelers have shared their misery. Lord Nelson suffered from seasickness and Lawrence of Arabia is said to have become sick while riding a camel across the desert. About a third of the American and Soviet astronauts have had motion sickness in space — enough of a problem to prompt the allocation of millions of dollars of federal research dollars.

Scientific attention to seasickness and airsickness took on a serious aspect during the sea and air battles of World War II. So far, however, scientists have only theories, not facts, on the causes. The theories focus on disturbances of the senses: the delicate balance system in the inner ear, the signals about body position delivered through the joints and the messages received by the eyes on position in relation to the ground.

According to one theory, conflicting mes-

sages received from these senses cause part of the brain, the cerebellum, to secrete excessive amounts of chemical signals that stimulate the brain stem and cause nausea and vomiting. A second theory focuses on the vestibular, or balance, mechanism of the inner ear: when overstimulated by excessive motion, messages from this system in turn overstimulate the brain stem.

**O**NE fact is clear: A person can become motion-sick through eye stimulation alone; this has been demonstrated repeatedly among viewers of three-dimensional movies depicting roller-coaster rides and ships being tossed at sea.

Motion sickness usually starts with a vague feeling of discomfort. Victims may turn a proverbial green, becoming pale as blood retreats from the surface of the skin; they break into a cold sweat, become nauseated and vomit. Sometimes the sequence progresses so rapidly that the victim vomits before fully realizing what is happening. Other effects may be noted: changes in blood pressure and in pulse and respiration rates and the movement of glucose into and out of the blood.

Beliefs about ways to reduce the likelihood of motion sickness are diverse. Most victims say it helps to eat beforehand, preferably something bland and easy to digest. Alcohol can make matters worse (unless, of course, you drink yourself to sleep). Keeping your eyes on the horizon (difficult to do on an airplane or in a ship's dining room), lying flat with the eyes closed and allowing the body to "flow" with the motion are time-honored tricks.

In a car, the driver, who theoretically always looks toward the horizon, almost never gets motion sickness; also, the driver is seated where the car's tossing is least. Those who try to read in the back seat often get into trouble. In a bus, the two seats just beyond the front door are best for those prone to car sickness. Good ventilation also seems to be helpful. On a boat, you might try sleeping on deck rather than in a stuffy cabin. In the car, use the air-conditioner.

Or you might try the old, established drug remedies or either of the two new ones. Ginger should be taken only in capsule form to avoid burning the esophagus. Dr. Daniel B. Mowrey of Brigham Young University

recommends two or three gelatin capsules, each containing about 500 milligrams of powdered ginger root, half an hour before the expected motion.

As for the prescription scopolamine disk, 2 to 12 hours in advance a disk is inconspicuously taped to the hairless skin behind the ear, where it can withstand a normal amount of moisture from swimming, bathing and sweat. Over a period of three days the disk releases the drug, which goes directly to the appropriate sites before being broken down in the liver.

The method is not recommended for children, and the manufacturer cautions that the elderly may be unusually susceptible to its side effects, which can include dry mouth, drowsiness and temporary blurring of vision.

Scopolamine should be used with caution by people who must operate vehicles or dangerous machinery. Before scopolamine is prescribed, be sure you tell your doctor if you are pregnant or have liver or kidney disease, gastrointestinal obstruction, bladder trouble or glaucoma.

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## How to Lighten Your Camera Bag

by Jack Manning

**N**EW YORK — Bulky cameras, cumbersome tripods and a bag full of accessories are no longer required for travelers who are serious about photography. The new "point and shoot" cameras will lighten your load. They will also decide the technical questions of exposure and focus while you concentrate on the picture. And the results will rival those of professional cameras.

The new cameras use the same 35mm film as larger single lens reflex cameras, yet are small and light enough to fit in a pocket or purse. Generally, they weigh six to eight ounces (180 to 240 grams) and are about the size of a pack of cigarettes. But bear in mind that it's still up to the photographer to decide on such elements as composition.

Here is a step-by-step description of how these new cameras, which carry list prices ranging from \$70 to \$250, work. Some of the less expensive cameras do not have motor winds, which advance the film automatically, and have only fixed-focus lenses, which can limit the sharpness of pictures. The more expensive cameras have such features as a flash that pops up automatically when there is not enough light.

When the film is loaded and the back of the camera is closed, the film advances automatically to the first frame. To take a picture, the photographer aims the camera and presses the shutter release. This initiates a complex series of actions. First, an invisible infrared beam speeds out to the subject and back and instantaneously focuses the

lens with pinpoint accuracy. At the same time, a light-sensitive cell behind the lens measures the intensity of the light and sets lens openings and shutter speeds for correct exposure.

As soon as the picture has been taken, a micro motor winds the film to the next frame. After the final exposure, the film winds back into its cassette. Most models contain built-in flash units that provide ample light for picture-taking when needed.

Many of the more popular models have been introduced in the last six months. Among them are these:

**Canon MC Micro Compact.** This is one of the smallest of the group, and features a detachable flash unit for added compactness.

**Minolta AF-SV "Talker."** This model started the camera world with its built-in voice module, which warns photographers to "load film" when the camera is empty and says "too dark, use flash" when there is not enough light.

**Nikon L35 AF.** This is an automatic-everything camera. Focus is set, lens and shutter speeds adjusted, film wound from one frame to the next and rewound all automatically. If there is not enough light to take pictures, a built-in flash will activate itself, pop up into position, compute the correct flash exposure, set the camera accordingly, and turn itself off when finished.

**Olympus Quick-Flash AFL.** In addition to offering most of the automated features of the other cameras, this camera has a built-in flash that recycles in one and a half seconds instead of the usual six to eight seconds. The

built-in lithium battery will last five years without having to be replaced.

**Vivitar TEC 35.** A liquid crystal display blinks when the camera back is open, warning the photographer to set the film speed and blinks when there is enough power left in the batteries for only two more rolls of film. A built-in skylight filter improves picture quality of the mountains or seashore.

There are two point-and-shoot cameras worth mentioning that do not take 35mm film — the DISC camera and the instant camera.

The DISC camera is small and light, has built-in flash and a motor that advances the film. It takes a smaller size film than the others, and although the quality is excellent for small enlargements (3 by 5 inches, or 7.5 by 12.5 centimeters) larger prints will suffer by comparison with the standard 35mm format used in most point-and-shoot models.

Instant cameras also offer full automation, but are bulkier. And, of course, they offer the advantage of producing the finished picture immediately.

Yet, with all these advantages, there are other factors to consider. For example, the lens of point-and-shoot cameras is fixed permanently to the body. Not being able to use different lenses might prove to be a handicap for the more experienced photographer, or for those who plan to expand their interest in the future. For these people, the traditional single lens reflex camera offers the ability to use different lenses, at a moderate increase in cost, weight and bulk, might be a wiser choice.

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The New York Times

## Sights, Sounds and Smells of the Vikings

by R.W. Apple Jr.

**Y**ORK, England — York has rediscovered the lost chapter in its history. In its youth it was the Roman capital of Eboracum, sufficiently important that four emperors — Hadrian, Septimius Severus, Constantine I and Constantine the Great — made the long, hard trip to northern England. In its medieval history it acquired its mighty walls, its agglody-piggledy houses and its majestic cathedral, which is now undergoing restoration after the fire that damaged one transept.

But in between, in the two centuries from 67 to 1067, it was the Viking city of Jorvik, one of the richest of a chain of trading posts stretching from Scandinavia to the Middle East. Of that epoch, relatively little was known until the excavations that were carried out by the York Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981 in the Viking street that was called Coppergate.

Now, blending the techniques of Disney and Schliemann, the trust has recreated Coppergate on its original site 20 feet (6 meters) below a modern red-brick shopping center. Financed by Scandinavians, by Americans of Scandinavian descent, British businessmen and others, the Jorvik Viking Center cost almost \$3.5 million. The project involved the excavation of 5,000 cubic meters of earth and the work of scores of academic experts and craftsmen.

Peter Addyman, the trust's director, said recently that he thought it had created a means not only "of introducing people to the racial and all-but-forgotten role of Viking Jorvik" but also "of demonstrating the power of archaeology." Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, stated that "Jorvik will do as much for Viking archaeology as Pompeii has done for Roman antiquities." The initial target was a million visitors a year.

Whatever Jorvik has done for archaeology, it has certainly proved a hit with the tourists. It opened on April 14, and exactly three months later it greeted its 250,000th visitor. Open 365 days a year, it charges £2 (2.60) for adults and £1 (1.30) for children for a sit of less than an hour.

Kevin Sellwood, an assistant manager of the center, said that about two-thirds of the customers so far had been adults. Many, he suggested, were "not the sort of people who go to museums."

Seated in a "time car," the visitor is pulled backward past gray, life-sized sculptures of figures representing the centuries since the Viking era, past World War I soldiers, 18th-century courtesans and 12th-century crusaders, while he listens to music beginning with Glenn Miller and ending with Gregorian chants. Then, suddenly, the car turns around and begins proceeding slowly through Coppergate as the experts think it was on Oct. 28, 948.

Valuable evidence for the reconstruction came from the excavations that preceded the rebuilding of Coppergate (so called because it was the home of barrel makers or coopers, and because the word "gate" means street in the Nordic languages). The diggers found not only the partial walls of the buildings but such items as a window shutter, a toilet seat, shards of pottery, dies for coins, leather-working tools and fabrics.

It was possible for the trust "to come up with a carefully argued case for every aspect of the Viking-age street," Addyman said. "Every detail included in it can be justified."

Those details include real pets, birds, scenes of cooking and weaving and herring fishing, as well as a series of smells — those of apples and wood fires and even of animal dung. The smells are given off by specially made pellets, replaced each day, which are heated in small flasks.

Fishnets made of natural fibers were brought from Gambia in West Africa, a cargo vessel was reproduced from one found buried in the mud at Roskilde, Denmark, the barrels came from the Shetland Islands, the tweed was specially woven with "Viking mistakes," and the roofs of the huts, one of the knottier scientific problems, were made from three different materials — reed, wheat straw and long natural grass — because all three were used in the period.

As the cars roll along, loudspeakers in the headrests reproduce a recorded commentary by Magnus Magnusson, who is triply qualified for the job. He is one of Britain's best-known documentary broadcasters, he comes of Scandinavian stock and he has long been involved with the work of the York Trust.

At the same time, a 64-channel sound track broadcasts what are described as "all the authentic sounds of the Viking past." The cries of gulls and the crackle of flames were easy enough, but it was more difficult to reproduce Viking speech. Some of the conversation heard in modern Jorvik was recorded in Iceland, whose inhabitants speak the modern language closest to the Old Norse of the Vikings, and the rest was recorded by North Yorkshire villagers and children coached for six months by Professor Christine Fell of Nottingham University, an expert in the language of the Vikings.

The overall impression is uncannily realistic, the illusion broken only by the occasional realization that the "people" at work in the street are wax.

Once the car has passed through Coppergate, it enters a mock-up of the archaeological laboratory in which the excavations cleaned, inspected, classified, restored and preserved the more than 35,000 objects they found. This is the last stop, and the visitor then goes into an Artifact Hall — the major disappointment of the tour for four Americans, two adults and two children aged 15 and 11, who recently took it.

Such items as ice skates made of animal bones, keys, padlocks and combs are displayed. But some of the objects are replicas, and the most notable discovery of the whole project — a magnificent Anglo-Saxon helmet found on the site — is represented only by photographs. The original is in one of York's museums, and many must miss it.

The grown-ups also felt hurried, and wished they could have jumped out of the "time car" and lingered for a while, the better to appreciate the lovingly crafted authenticity.

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## "To walk the streets of Paris — without deadline or curfew — stalking everything wonderful to eat."

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## Busting to Breakdance

Continued from page 7

former physics professor Bradley Elfman) of New York's Supreme Rockers.

"This is not going to be a flash in the pan," says Brown Cardwell, a Washington dance instructor, who is "middle-aged" but is now teaching moonwalks and side floats. "I think going to become a legitimate form of merican vernacular dance."

Or, a legitimate form of status.

"I'm doing this to impress my friends," says one devotee. "I say 'I'm taking break-dancing classes.' They say 'Ooh, you are!' I can't even have to show them anything."

Meanwhile, instructors are not without complaints.

"When I first started teaching I was so ped," says Charles Gore, 20, a model and "pentry apprentice who teaches a break-dance workshop. "All these people had been better situations than my friends and me. They were lazy! Kids refuse to practice."

Older women tell me how to teach my class. Women, he allows, are his biggest teaching challenge. "Their hips are so loose when they kick or do a back spin. They just flop. They just let their hips go."

His advice to would-be breakers: "If you don't have the stamina for it, you can hang it."

For one hint as to the potential danger in some routines, Gore makes his students sign release forms: absolving him and the dance studio of any responsibility for injury sustained in classes.

The International Chiropractors Association also warns that breakdancing moves can be dangerous.

"We recognize the artistic expression of breakdancing," says the organization's president, Sid E. Williams. "We want it to be a safe experience and to alert breakdancers of

ways to help protect their necks and backs. If you fail to observe proper safeguards you can expose yourself to the pain of strains, sprains and serious injury."

Laurence Zankowski, 26, an artist and breakdance teacher in Washington, makes his students sign releases and suggests they wear elbow and knee pads.

His reason for teaching breakdancing: To help people "lose their inhibitions toward dancing. To have fun with it. To somehow do it in public."

But leave it to a ballroom dancer to "word up" about real breakdancing.

Mutters Dan Shames, 34, an electrical engineer: "It's taken me a year to learn how to do the waltz competently. I don't expect to master this. It's not gonna come in a four-week class."

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SPORTS

# Moroccan Woman Runs to Games' Upset

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — Nawal El Moutawakil of Morocco provided the major surprise of the Olympic Games when she outran a highly experienced field to win the gold medal in the inaugural Olympic women's 400-meter hurdles final.

El Moutawakil took the lead before the first hurdle and held on to win Wednesday in 54.62 seconds—almost a second faster than her best of 55.37 before the Games. Judi Brown of the United States took the silver in 55.20 seconds.

In another surprising finish, P.T. Usha of India, the first Indian woman ever to make an Olympic final, missed the bronze medal by .01 of a second behind Cristina Cioecaru of Romania.

The normally stoic El Moutawakil, who last spring completed her freshman year at Iowa State, broke down after her race, then embraced Brown and Sandra Farmer of Jamaica. Looking dazed, the 22-year-old took a large red and green Moroccan flag and waved to the Coliseum crowd during her victory lap.

She became the first Moroccan athlete to win a gold medal in the

Olympics and is only the second medalist ever from her country—Rhadi Ben Abdesslem took silver in the marathon in Rome in 1960. She also became the first Moroccan woman to make an Olympic final.

Although El Moutawakil was a world championships semifinalist last year and this year became the U.S. National Collegiate champion and African champion, Anne-Louise Skoglund of Sweden, the 1982 European champion, had been picked to win. Skoglund made numerous technical errors, however, and finished fifth.

"All I wanted to do was to make it to the final," El Moutawakil said, still choked with emotion two hours after the race. "The people in my country had hoped this."

As a woman, I think the gold medal for Africa and Arabia is something else. I don't know. I think it wasn't the problem for me to be a sportswoman in my country. I had a lot of encouragement from my father. He wanted me to be the best, in everything."

El Moutawakil's father died in November and she has dedicated her season to him. "I wish he was here," she said. "He would be very proud."

El Moutawakil was born in Casablanca and began training in 1978, starting with sprints. She eventually moved to the 400, then the 400 hurdles, even though her size, 1.60 meters and 49 kilos (5 foot 2 inches and 108 pounds), is a handicap in the hurdles.

"That's the problem," she says of her size in an event traditionally for tall athletes. "That's what everyone wonders."

After her victory, she was surrounded by ecstatic officials.

"I am, like all Moroccans, just ecstatic," said Abdelatif Semlali, Morocco's minister of sport. "We waited 24 years to have a medal, and it was gold. Not only that, but it was by a Moroccan woman."

The race had been televised live to Morocco, where it was 2 A.M. El Moutawakil's victory was greeted by a chorus of car horns in Rabat, the country's capital.

King Hassan II was one of the first to congratulate her by telephone, Moroccan officials said.

The news was splashed across the front page of the evening paper Maroc Soir under the headline: "Nawal—the first Moroccan gold medal in Olympic history."

Said Abdelouahed Ben Hassan Benjelloun, the International Olympic Committee member in Morocco: "Her victory shows that with serious training victory is possible from a competitor from any country."

"Morocco has always shone at sport—in regional Games, university and military championships. But recognition is difficult to attain because one must reach the first three in an Olympics. Now we have achieved it."

El Moutawakil's gold is only the fourth Olympic medal won by an African woman and is believed to be the first ever by an Arab woman. Three South African athletes won medals in 1932 and 1956.

Brown ran well, but from the outside lane she had trouble seeing the rest of the field.

"If I ever get Lane 8 again, it will be a day too soon," she said. "I guess I'm my own worst critic. I didn't have as good a race as I wanted to. I didn't have any idea where anyone was. I came off the sixth or seventh hurdle, then I knew where everybody was—in front of me."

(UPI, LAT, Reuters)



Nawal El Moutawakil, center, embraces Judi Brown, foreground, and Sandra Farmer.

# Complaints Rampant In Boxing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — South Korea lost a protest against alleged pro-American judging at the Olympic boxing tournament Wednesday night, stuck to its threat of withdrawing from the Games if future fights were not judged better and then promptly lost another close decision and protested again.

Hard on the heels of that decision a South Korean won a decision that left his Swedish opponent claiming he had been robbed and that South Korea had intimidated the judges.

British officials, meanwhile, were upset over a decision Tuesday that favored an American over a British fighter and another Wednesday that favored a Canadian. They charged that Americans and Canadians were favored because of possible lucrative television contracts once the fighters turn professional.

As the controversies over judging continued, the United States placed 11 of its 12 boxers in the semifinals, where all participants are sure medal winners. Italy was next most successful with five, followed by Yugoslavia with four and South Korea and Canada with three each. Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Turkey and Algeria have two boxing medals each.

The International Amateur Boxing Association's appeals commission voted a 2-2 tie on a South Korean protest against Jerry Page's 4-1 light-welterweight decision over Kim Dong Kil on Tuesday. But AIBA President Donald Hull upheld Page's victory.

Then in the very next bout, South Korea's featherweight, Park Hyeon Gic, appeared to have won a 3-2 decision from the jury over Omar Catar Peraza of Venezuela, but the appeals commission overturned it in make it a 4-1 decision for the Venezuelan.

Then the South Korean welterweight An Young Suk took to the ring and was given a 5-0 decision over Vesa Koskela of Sweden.

"I can't understand that. I was sure I won," said the Swede. "All this protesting by South Korea, it didn't affect me, but maybe it did the judges."

(AP, UPI)

# Quinon Wins Pole Vault

United Press International  
LOS ANGELES — Pierre Quinon of France took a six-month course in relaxation and the cure he paid off with an Olympic gold medal in the pole vault.

Quinon made vaults of 18 feet, 8 inches (5.68 meters) and 18-10 1/4 to beat Mike Tully of the United States and leave teammate Thierry Vigneron to share the bronze medal with American Earl Bell.

On the tactical side, Quinon said he switched to a more brittle pole to combat strong headwinds on the field at the Memorial Coliseum, but he gave his relaxation therapist a share of the credit.

"We have worked together for six months and made a lot of progress," Quinon said after the 4, hour, 10-minute competition. "The system I follow has to be done alone. I like that because you are all alone when you pole vault."

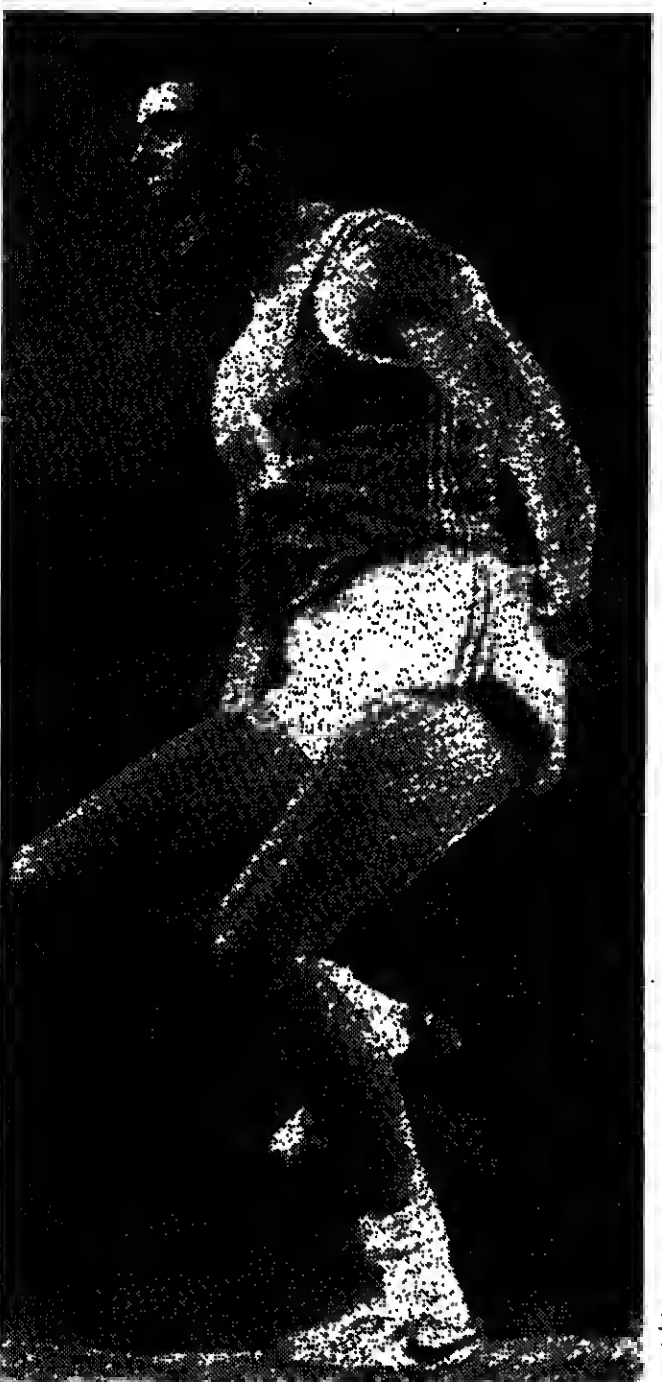
Quinon was all alone when he hit the winning jump. Tully made 18-9 1/4 with his third try but passed at 18-3 1/4 and 18-10 1/4 when Quinon succeeded on his first attempt.

"When I got 18-3 1/4, I knew it would put a lot of pressure on my teammates and when Tully passed, I knew he was going to go for 19-4," Quinon said. "I just tried to calm myself and concentrate."

Tully cleared the bar at 19-4 but caught the bar on his chest on the way down. On his last attempt, Tully pulled a thigh muscle and ran under the bar.

"Quinon was making bars without touching them," said Tully. "Maybe if I jumped at 18-10 1/4 and made it on the first try I could have got around it. Looking back, maybe I should have. But I thought I could make 19 feet. I did it in practice Thursday. I didn't think my leg would fall off though."

France first won the pole vaulting with Fernand Gondet's gold medal in the 1906 games in Athens, but despite producing many world class vaulters, the country had to wait 78 years for its next medal.



For Pierre Quinon, physical heights and emotional highs.

# Lewis Takes 3d Gold as U.S. Sweeps 200 Meters

## U.S. Air Force Officer Takes 400; Thompson Leading Hingsen in Decathlon

By Robert Facher  
Washington Post Service  
LOS ANGELES — A headwind prevented Carl Lewis from setting a world record in the 200-meter sprint Wednesday night. But nothing could keep him from winning his third Olympic gold medal as he led the first U.S. medal sweep of the Games.

Despite running in a wind measured at two miles an hour (3.2 kph), Lewis was unchallenged in 19.80 seconds. It was an Olympic record and the third fastest 200 meters in history. Had that breeze been at his back, Lewis almost certainly would have erased Pietro Mennea's world mark of 19.72.

Mennea was seventh Wednesday night, as Kirk Baptiste earned the silver in 19.96 and Thomas Jefferson completed the American sweep by outpacing Joao Batista Silva of Brazil for the bronze.

"I try to do my hardest," Lewis said after adding the 200-meter gold to previous victories in the 100 meters and long jump, with the 4x100 relay to come on Saturday. A victory by Lewis in that event would match Jesse Owens's Olympic track and field record of four gold medals, set in Berlin in 1936.

Lewis said his left hamstring, which troubled him during Monday's long jump, had tightened during the semifinals earlier Wednesday. "It was stiff in the qualifying heat," he said, "and because I was thinking about it in the final I went out too hard. I paid the price at the end."

Lewis was booed during Monday's long jump because he elected to pass up his final four jumps. Asked about this on Wednesday, Lewis said: "I don't have any qualms about taking only two jumps in the long jump. My hamstring was a little tight from running the two 200 heats earlier in the day. It was stiffening up on me. The main thing for me to do here is to compete well and do my best. I just

want my best chance in win four gold medals."

After he had claimed the third gold medal, he and the two other victorious Americans knelt on the track. "I'm really glad to get all the team to celebrate that. I'd like that. It makes me feel proud. For a while I saw myself with the gold medal, but Alonzo Babers came on strong like a rocket."

Tiacoh had finished seventh in the NCAA 400, won by McKay, and he said, "That was a nightmare for me. I just wanted to go home."

McKay regarded his Olympic bronze medal in a similar vein.

"This is one of the saddest days of my life," he said. "The one goal I had was for gold, but now I have to settle for bronze and that's not enough. Being in lane one, I couldn't focus on the guys outside me. I thought I was in great position, but the other guys worked harder."

Daley Thompson of Britain, meanwhile, established personal bests in four events of the decathlon. After seven events of the 10-event competition, Thompson had 6,365 points to 6,333 for Juergen Hingsen of West Germany.

Hingsen had 4,536 points at the halfway mark when he set his world record of 8,798 in June. After five events, Thompson was at 4,633.

Thompson had bests of 10.44 seconds in the 100 meters, 26 feet, 3 1/4 inches (8.01 meters) in the long jump, 51-7 (15.72 meters) in the shot put and 152-9 (46.56 meters) in the discus. His other performances were 6-4 (2.03 meters) in the high jump, 46.97 seconds in the 400 meters and 14.34 in the 100 hurdles.

In women's competition, Mary Decker and Zola Budd made their first Olympic appearances in the semifinals of the 3,000 meters, a new event, and had no trouble qualifying for Friday's final. Marica Puica of Romania, seventh in the 1,500 in 1980, had the fastest time, 4:43.42.

"The girl behind me [Lynn Williams of Canada] was at my heels

the whole way, so that was a problem," Decker said. "If they do that in the final, I'll kill 'em."

Florence Griffith, the woman with the far-out fingernails, led the way into Thursday's semifinals of the women's 200 meters. She had the best times in both rounds Wednesday, 22.56 and 22.33.

Valerie Brisco-Hooks, the 400-meter gold medalist, also advanced. So did the favored Merlene Ottey of Jamaica.

Griffith has allowed the fingernails on her left hand to grow about three inches long. On Wednesday she had them painted bright red.

■ **Marne to Miss 1,500**  
Sydney Marne, a 27-year-old black South African who gained U.S. citizenship four months ago to qualify as an Olympian, has withdrawn from Thursday's 1,500-meter race because of an injury suffered earlier this summer. (LAT)

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Greg Louganis: With the springboard title, "my life is full."

# OLYMPIC BRIEFS

## Australian Lifter Sets Olympic Mark

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Dean Lukin, a millionaire Australian tuna fisherman, set an Olympic record Wednesday to pick up the gold medal for super-heavyweight weightlifting.

Lukin, 24, is the first Australian to win a gold medal in weightlifting. He had an aggregate total of 412.5 kilograms (907.5 pounds) to beat the Mario Martinez, an American, by only 2 kilos. The bronze went to Manfred Nerlinger of West Germany.

Martinez held a 12.5-kilo advantage after the snatch, the first phase of the competition. But Lukin overcame it with a clean and jerk of 240 kilos, an Olympic record.

Lukin and Norberto Oberburger, Italy's first weightlifting gold medalist in 60 years, were the only two lifters to break up what otherwise was a Chinese, Romanian and West German affair. The Chinese won the gold in the four lightest weight classes; Romania picked up two gold medals in the middle weights, and West Germany got the other two golds in a competition acutely affected by the absence of Soviet and Bulgarian weightlifters.

## Austrian Tops in Middleweight Judo

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Peter Seisenbecher of Austria, the European champion, captured the gold medal in the middleweight division of Olympic judo Wednesday, defeating the American Bobby Berland with a lean inner thigh throw.

The 24-year-old Austrian was in top form. In quick succession, he eliminated top opponents including Seiki Nose of Japan, a 31-year-old veteran of six-degree black belt, and top-rated Fabien Cannu of France. Nose fought back through the repechage, a losers' competition, to take bronze medal with a strangle on Cannu. The other bronze went to Walter Ammon of Brazil who beat Demis White of Britain in the semifinals.

## French Fencer Beats Swede for Gold

LONG BEACH, California (UPI) — Philippe Boisse of France fought off the determined effort of Sweden's Bjorne Vaggo on Wednesday to capture the Olympic gold medal in the men's individual epee fencing event. Vaggo won the silver and Philippe Ribaud of France took the bronze.

Boisse, whose bouncy defense and swift attack proved to be too much on Vaggo, quickly assumed an 8-2 lead. Vaggo was able to score on a couple of simultaneous touches, but Boisse prevailed 10-5.

Ribaud and fourth-place finisher Stefano Bellone cautiously took their fight down to the last minute of the 10-minute bout, but Bellone was able to score only 7 touches to Ribaud's 10.

## U.S. Dominating Freestyle Wrestling

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — Four American wrestlers, led by Ed Mach at 90 kilograms (198 pounds), clinched at least a silver medal Wednesday night as the United States continued to dominate the Olympic freestyle wrestling tournament.

The U.S. domination was marred only by two losses for Joe Gonzales. The rest of the day was a breeze for the powerful U.S. team which got victories from Banach, Dave Schreitz (74 kilos), Randy Lewis (62 kilos), Bruce Baumgartner (over 100 kilos) and Bobby Weaver (48 kilos).

Another strong medal contender, Martin Knop of West Germany, on three matches at 74 kilos.

# American Yachtsmen Finish With 3 Gold Medals

United Press International  
LONG BEACH, California — The United States has taken three gold medals in the Olympic yachting series, while New Zealand earned two and the Netherlands and Spain one each.

Jonathan McKee and his crewman Carl Buchan took the gold for the United States in the Flying Dutchman class on Wednesday, followed by Terry McLaughlin of Canada and Jonathan Richards of Britain.

The competition has been fierce between the American and Canadian boats, and they entered the final race only three net points apart, but McLaughlin started early and had in return to the line for a restart.

"It would have been a good battle, but he [McLaughlin] had to go back," McKee said.

McLaughlin made two protests for redress after being charged with a false start and having to return in the end of the line. But after three hours of deliberation, the jury

threw out the protests, which could have moved their Canadian up to a gold medal if upheld.

Carl's father, Bill, earned another U.S. gold — in the Star class. The Star silver medal was won by Joachim Giese of West Germany, and the bronze went to Giorgio Goria of Italy.

"Basically we came from pretty far back up to leading," Bill Buchan said of the last race. "The race could have gotten away from us on the first leg."

Robbie Haines won the third U.S. yachting gold in the Soling class.

Russell Courts of New Zealand won the gold in the Finn class while John Bertrand, an American, took the silver and Canada's Terry Nelson won the bronze.

After the race, the New Zealanders' equipment was weighed to make sure it conformed with regulations and it only passed the test on the third try.

New Zealand's other yachting

gold was won by Rex Sellers in the Tornado class. Randy Smyth won the silver for the United States, and Chris Cairns took the bronze for Australia.

Stephan van den Berg of the Netherlands won that country's only 1984 yachting gold in the Windglider class.

"I just had to watch two people," van den Berg said of the last race. "Bruce Kendall [of New Zealand] and Scott Steele [of the United States], and I could forget about Scott because it was windy."

In the 470 class, the gold was won by Luis Dorreste of Spain, while Stephen Benjamin won the silver for the United States, and Thierry Pouponnet of France took the bronze.

Dag Haldan Usterud of Norway earned points to equal the Soling silver medal, but he was protested by the on-the-water jury for "pumping" his sails in his last race Tuesday. He was disqualified after the jury deliberated for nearly two hours.

As a result, Tourbin Graef of Brazil moved up to take the silver and Haas Fogh of Canada the bronze.

Fogh had sympathy with the Norwegians, but felt that his crew had sailed well enough for a medal.

"We got the advantage, but I have no feel for them [the Norwegians] very badly," Fogh said. "They outlasted us but I'm not going to be ashamed of our crew. They are good young sailors. You might say we got a lucky wind-shift."

Before hearing of the protest, Usterud said: "We always thought we were better than the others going for silver and bronze. We were only seventh in the sixth race because we lost a man over the side. In this last race, we were trying to keep ahead of the others."

The Norwegians finished in second place, with the Brazilians fourth and the Canadians sixth.

# Moscow Readies Games for 'Tens of Countries'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced plans Thursday for its own mini-Olympic Games later this month with 8,000 athletes expected to compete.

Tass, the official news agency, said that "tens of countries" would send teams to the Friendship '84 competition starting Aug. 17. It did not name the countries, however.

The Soviet Union led a boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics that was joined by 13 other countries, including all of Moscow's European allies except Romania. The Friendship '84 games are being held all over Eastern Europe this summer to enable athletes from the boycotting countries to show their skills.

The Friendship '84 games have been dubbed the "alternative Olympics" in the West and Thursday's announcement made clear that at the very least they will be a "mini-Olympics" right after the real thing in Los Angeles.

Moscow has been careful to say that it is not trying to stage an alternative Olympics, a move which would violate the International Olympic Charter.

But the scale and presentation of the planned games makes clear the Soviet authorities are trying to make up to the Soviet public as much as possible for the disappointment caused by the boycott of Los Angeles.

The Friendship '84 events, according to Tass sports commentator Yuri Khromov, will be "a major event on the international sports calendar in this Olympic year."

Soviet television has shown no coverage of the Olympics. Newspapers have been carrying the bare results of the Los Angeles Games, but the only comment has been a steady stream of criticism about the standard of athletic performances, the organization of the Games and the host city.

Eight events for the Friendship '84 games will be held in sites used in the 1980 Moscow

Olympics, the announcement said, while yachting races will be conducted at Tallinn, Estonia, which was host for the yachting events four years ago.

Formal opening ceremonies, with the 8,000 athletes taking part, were scheduled for Aug. 18, a day after the competition begins in track and field.

There also will be competition in swimming, cycling, rowing, basketball, point shooting and skeet and trap shooting. Cyclists from almost 20 countries will take part, Tass said.

Moscow will provide VIP treatment for athletes. Most will live in the Hotel Rossiya, not far from the Kremlin and Red Square. Team buses will get police escorts around Moscow and streets will be closed to local motorists to prevent traffic jams on competition days, the announcement said.

In addition, press facilities will be set up "at an Olympic level," Tass said, in provide fast transmission of results. (LAT, Reuters)

# With Olympic Diving Crown, Louganis Finds Missing Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — Greg Louganis of the United States, considered the best diver in the world and probably the best in history, finally won the only major international award that has eluded him.

With a near flawless performance that included four perfect 10s, three from Swedish judge Toivo Ohman, Louganis captured the gold medal in Olympic springboard diving by an overwhelming margin Wednesday night.

"That was my goal coming here," Louganis said after his victory. "I'd like to savor that victory for a while before I think about my next step."

Louganis' next step is the platform diving title, which will be decided on Sunday, the Games' last day.

"I dedicated myself to winning the springboard gold medal," said Louganis, a member of the U.S. team that boycotted the Moscow Games. "It was my missing link. As for the platform, that's something coming up. Whether I win it or not, my life is full."

Louganis will compete in the U.S. Nationals later this year, then sit down and decide his future. He has hinted that at age 24 it might be time for him to start thinking about what he wants to do next.

His final Wednesday of 754.41 points — just under his previous record of 755.59 — gave him a 92-point victory over the silver medalist, Tan Liangde of China. Ron Merriott of the United States took the bronze.

Because the rest of the field often cannot stay close enough to pressure him, Louganis must compete with himself. Even the judges sense this, and begin to grade him against his own previous performances. Or perhaps it is more accurate to say that Louganis' performances have become the standard for perfection against which all divers are judged.

After his 752-point performance in the qualifying round Tuesday, Louganis said, "I'll have to perform better, because in each competition the judges see good things and they expect a little bit more the next day."

Louganis was strong and consistent enough throughout the competition to easily win his second Olympic medal. In 1976, he won the silver medal in the springboard at the Montreal Games.

Louganis took the lead after the first dive and never trailed. He led by 30 points at the end of the compulsory and stretched the margin in the optional program.

Since Louganis had said his ultimate goal was to break his world record of 755.37 points, Wednesday night's crowd at the Olympic swimming and diving facility seemed disappointed when he missed the mark. Not Louganis.

"Records can be broken any time," he said. "Olympic gold medals are hard to come by — only once in four years. Winning in the Olympics means more than any record."

(UPI, NYT)



Stock	Div. Yld. PE	5y. 100% High Low	Close Quot Chg%
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[illegible][illegible]

**GOLD**

صحبنا من الامل



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## TECHNOLOGY

### Search for Fuel Economy Leads to Improved Tires

By MARSHALL SCHUON

**NEW YORK** — For the average driver, even the driver who loves cars, the tire is among the least inspiring of automotive components. Yet few parts have been so vastly improved over the years. Indeed, today's steel-belted radial bears little resemblance to the Model T's unrideable rubber.

The biggest improvement in tire technology has come in recent years, prompted by a need for better fuel economy. Car makers, as well as the tire companies, have poured money into research, and the outcome has been tires that present far less resistance on the road.

According to Alan Browne, a tire analyst at the General Motors Research Laboratories, rolling resistance is equivalent to power loss, and a car being put through its paces for a federal fuel economy rating can experience a "fuel power loss" equal to 25 to 40 percent of the engine's output.

"What causes this loss," Mr. Browne said, "is the flexing of materials in the tire." To combat that, tires have been designed for greater air pressure and with reduced sidewall thickness and more efficient tread compounds, bettering GM's average corporate fuel economy by as much as two miles a gallon (85 kilometers a liter).

Heat is a factor in the way a tire performs, too, and various parts of a tire should run both hot and cold. "If it's the highly stressed tread or shoulder area, heat increases wear and degradation," said Mr. Browne. "But if it's the bead and lower sidewall region, heat can work for you, not against you." Heat in these areas makes a tire more flexible, thus consuming less energy.

As a result, GM has been using computerized thermomechanical models of tire power loss, and experimenting with thin coatings of insulation sprayed on aluminum wheels to hold heat where the tire's bead meets the rim.

The type of materials in a tire also affect the way it generates—and uses—heat, and as many as three compounds are already used in a tire's sidewall, with still others making up the tread and bead areas.

Stanley Mihelich, vice president for manufacturing at Goodyear, the largest U.S. tire maker, said his company has invested heavily in material research, particularly in polymers. "The R&D emphasis in recent years has been in material development," he said, "because that's really where the technology is moving."

His colleague, F. Vincent Prus, Goodyear's vice president for corporate technology, said the added emphasis was needed both to improve manufacturing processes and to make the product better. "I guess if I had to say what was in sight for the next five or 10 years," he said, "it's that tires are not going to look a lot different, but there is going to be a lot of difference in the molecular level in rubbers and reinforcing materials."

The computer has helped, too, and with electronic design has come improvement in all areas. "Fundamentally, the tire is a fairly mature product," Mr. Prus said. "It has been around for a long time, but there is still an awful lot of new technology that is going into design and construction and ways of manufacturing."

"A lot of people think of tires strictly in terms of the tread wear and the durability that they deliver, but there is an awful lot related to their performance, how they handle, how they take corners, their traction in all kinds of driving conditions, and obviously rolling resistance. With the computer, you can run through all sorts of tread patterns, and the tradeoff is to get good traction while not being excessively noisy. Then you want a certain degree of aesthetics, because the tire does need some sort of marketing appeal."

Mr. Mihelich said that design has come a long way in the past.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 7)

### New Gains Predicted For Japan

#### OECD Also Sees Hostile Reaction

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Japan is entering a new period of economic expansion after a steady deceleration in growth since 1979, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in a report prepared for publication Friday.

But the OECD report warned that Japan's economic strength is also a liability in that it is likely to trigger increased resentment among its main trading partners.

It said Japan should step up efforts to open its domestic markets to imports and that the underdeveloped yen should eventually come to reflect the economy's real strength.

Further, import liberalization measures are clearly desirable, the OECD said in its annual survey of the Japanese economy, adding that such action would benefit both Japan's economy and the world's.

The OECD recommended that Japanese officials foster a steady growth of domestic demand and said the yen's exchange rate "should be seen as properly reflecting the strength of fundamentals."

It also said the remaining obstacles to free trade must be removed. The report said that despite the yen's appreciation since late 1982, the currency "still does not reflect the exceptionally strong competitive position of the Japanese economy."

It acknowledged that prospects for a significant strengthening of the yen were "limited" unless foreign interest rates come down and/or the dollar weakened appreciably. In view of the domestic constraints facing the Japanese economy, the study said, changes in government policy aimed at triggering an appreciation of the yen "do not appear feasible at present."

But it said eventual greater internationalization and improved access by foreign financial institutions to the Japanese capital market "should enable the yen to reflect more fully its underlying strength."

The report said the Japanese had weathered the second oil shock of the late 1970s and the ensuing international recession better than any other of its 24 members of the OECD.

Growth remained higher in Japan than elsewhere, inflation fell below levels prevailing in the 1960s.

#### Trade Surplus Narrows

The Finance Ministry said Thursday that Japan's customs-cleared trade surplus fell 20 percent in July to \$3.21 billion from \$4.02 billion in June, Reuters reported from Tokyo. The July figure, however, was a 12.6-percent rise from the \$2.85-billion surplus in the same month a year earlier.

Exports in July rose 17.3 percent from a year earlier to \$14.8 billion after a 20.1-percent year-to-year June rise, while imports rose 18.6 percent to \$11.59 billion after a 3.8-percent June gain, it said.

### AT&T Struggling for Efficiency

#### Telephone Giant Finds Its Size Is Unwieldy

By Peter W. Barnes

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Last year, a few months before the breakup of the Bell System, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. dispatched a cadre of white-collar soldiers to its warehouses to find out why shipments of small office switchboards were running far behind schedule. At one Manhattan warehouse, a group of crates that had sat for no one knew how long turned out to contain 200 of the phone switchboards for which customers had been clamoring.

The incident is still a celebrated story among AT&T salesmen, especially those pressed by clients to meet promised delivery dates. "Here's the largest company in the world, a company that's supposed to be so sophisticated and computerized, opening boxes to find out what it had in inventory," said one salesman who recently resigned.

The story illustrates the type of problem that still plagues AT&T, seven months after it spun off its Bell operating companies. Its on-time delivery record, particularly in its old mainstay telephone business, remains poor, although the company is trying hard to become more efficient.

But its staff, both in size and in orientation, remains a major stumbling block. AT&T's high-level decision makers are more oriented to manufacturing considerations than to speedy customer response. Its marketing and sales staff has had less than two years to develop the skills needed to succeed in an unregulated environment. And its overall labor costs are among the highest in the telecommunications industry.

AT&T is saddled with a cost of \$61 an hour to install and maintain products and equipment, compared with \$33 an hour for International Business Machines Corp. and \$28 for MCI Communications, according to the Eastern Management Group of Parsippany, New Jersey. Analysts say the huge company could cut more than 10 percent,

#### The Albatross of Cost

What AT&T and some competitors pay per hour for installation and maintenance of products and equipment, including salary, benefits and overhead

AT&T	\$61
GTE	\$53
WESTERN UNION	\$49
IBM	\$33
MCI	\$28

Source: The Eastern Management Group, Parsippany, N.J.

The New York Times

or 40,000 employees, from its staff of 373,300 people before hitting muscle.

"We're intent on getting our force and cost reductions done as soon as possible," said Edward M. Block, an AT&T senior vice president. "We want to start into 1985 with all that behind us—that's our goal."

The company has made some progress. It is keeping a watchful eye on expense accounts, and a management wage freeze announced last month is expected to save AT&T \$184 million next year as well as set a tone for 1986 union negotiations.

AT&T held second-quarter costs to just 1.7 percent above its \$7.7-billion first-quarter costs. That was undoubtedly a factor in its better-than-expected second-quarter earnings of \$455 million, or 43 cents a share.

But analysts say that some of those earnings stemmed from first-quarter transactions, and that AT&T actually has a good deal more organization-

(Continued on Page 25, Col. 1)

### Shell Earnings Fall Short of Most Forecasts

By Lynne Curry

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, buoyed by higher crude oil output and chemical earnings, reported Thursday that its second-quarter profit climbed 25 percent from a year earlier.

Despite the gain to £778 million (\$1.02 billion), though, the share price of Shell Transport & Trading, the British arm of the company, fell to a low of 606 pence from an opening price of 618 pence before recovering to close at 613 pence. Analysts' forecasts for second-quarter net had ranged up to £905 million.

Revenue in the quarter totaled £15.01 billion, up 19 percent from a year earlier.

Shell's worldwide crude oil production in the quarter increased 8.5 percent to 1.6 million barrels a day. Chemical profit rose to £88 million from £10 million.

The metals division showed a profit of £1 million, in contrast to the year-earlier loss of £23 million.

Analysts also noted that the company continues to benefit from cost-cutting measures, notably the closing of excess refinery capacity.

Shell's refining and marketing operations, however, showed a

sharp drop to profit of £62 million from £134 million a year earlier. The company said that its profit margins outside the United States were reduced by the rise of the dollar against other currencies.

Crude is priced in dollars, while oil products are priced in local currencies. So refinery feedstocks cost more in local-currency terms, while refiners are unable to raise their product prices because of what Shell called "keenly competitive" market conditions.

For all of 1984, several analysts forecast net income of £3.45 billion to £3.5 billion, up from £2.75 billion last year. The company's North Sea production is expected to pick up following maintenance work in one of its major oil fields. Moreover, analysts expect chemical profits to continue increasing.

However, they predict that the company's net income will begin to flatten out in 1985 as production in the North Sea starts to peak. Net income is expected to rise only slightly from this year's level.

Separately, Ultramar PLC, the London-based oil company, reported pre-tax profit of £115.8 million for the first half, up 65 percent from a year before.

The company's sales surged 82 percent to £1.5 billion.

### World Oil Glut Is Reported to Be Evaporating

Reuters

**ROTTERDAM** — The world oil glut that sent spot oil prices tumbling last month has largely evaporated, but the recovery now under way could be short-lived, oil traders and analysts said.

Spot market prices for the most actively traded crude, North Sea Brent, bounced back in the past week from a low of \$27 for September loadings to \$28.50, \$1.50 below the British National Oil Corp. official selling price.

The recovery has halted around this level, but analysts expect further firmness through August.

A trader with one of the major oil companies predicted that prices will rise "in a saw-toothed movement."

The upturn has been generated by a decline in supplies of August oil as excess stocks that had built up because of the Gulf war were absorbed and producers responded to low spot prices by restraining output.

But much of the oil being held off the market now could reappear next month, creating a new glut unless demand improves enough to take up the slack, the sources said.

Spot market buyers are now paying \$27.75 a barrel for September loadings of Saudi light crude, the benchmark oil of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that only 10 days ago was trading

at \$27.52 dollars below its official price.

Recent spot buyers have included major companies from the Arabian-American Oil Co. partnership that produces Saudi crude, indicating that they have reduced official-priced liftings.

Traders in New York said liftings by Saudi Arabia's oil-sale company, Norbec, were also very low.

Abundant supplies of Iranian oil, which knocked the bottom out of the market for competing grades in Europe, show signs of diminishing as traders report reduced lif-

tings from the beleaguered Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.

They say Iran is no longer offering the generous discounts introduced when war-risk insurance premiums and freight rates were at their height in June.

Nigeria won permission from fellow OPEC members on July 10 to produce more than its quota of 1.3 million barrels per day, but there is no Nigerian oil on the spot market and industry sources say it is having trouble finding buyers at the official price for more than one million barrels a day.

Stocks in Rotterdam's 35-million-ton tanks for oil and petroleum products are easing back toward a normal 50 to 60 percent of capacity after nearing overflow in June, according to refiners and owners of independent storage facilities.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Otaibi, leading an OPEC delegation on a seven-nation tour to urge adherence to the organization's policies, was quoted Thursday as saying in a Saudi newspaper interview that production cuts would be considered if needed.

### IC to Merge With Pneumo

Reuters

**CHICAGO** — IC Industries Inc. said Thursday it had agreed to acquire Pneumo Corp., supplier of aircraft landing gear and flight controls, for \$560 million.

IC said it will buy for cash 55 percent of the shares outstanding of Pneumo at \$38 a share and will exchange IC common for each share of Pneumo not bought for cash. Pneumo shares closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$35.625, down 25 cents.

## CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
Amsterdam	3.2205	4.292	112.69	362.5	0.1836	5.58	133.65	134.75
Brussels	36.50	76.82	28.122	4.571	3.28	17.95	23.95	34.13
Milan	3.9115	3.882	32.575	1.438	0.22	4.98	118.48	121.95
London (C)	1.1005	3.8203	11.078	3.2618	4.28	74.83	3.2815	318.875
Paris	1.28425	3.24650	61.425	288.12	54.28	36.412	729.83	7.24
New York (C)	1.1005	1.1005	2.868	8.4	1.27480	3.258	2.82	94.45
Frank	4.8225	11.49	38.82	4.7955	1.3	72.72	35.31	3.67
Tokyo	242.725	308.12	81.77	27.33	11.67	74.34	415.00	99.59
Zurich	2.4652	3.3209	64.365	27.43	0.1371	24.252	4.1686	1.8954
1 Euro	0.7712	0.5881	2.2524	4.810	1.2712	2.577	41.296	1.8214
1 Swiss	1.9204	0.7263	3.2081	9.8473	N.A.	3.3204	38.593	2.884

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
1 Euro	0.7712	0.5881	2.2524	4.810	1.2712	2.577	41.296	1.8214
1 Swiss	1.9204	0.7263	3.2081	9.8473	N.A.	3.3204	38.593	2.884

U.S. dollar: 1 Euro = 1.936 U.S. dollars (1 Euro = 1.936 U.S. dollars)  
U.K. pound: 1 U.K. pound = 1.936 U.S. dollars (1 U.K. pound = 1.936 U.S. dollars)  
N.A.: not available; N.A. not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Aug. 9

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
100-day T-bill	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4
90-day T-bill	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4
3-month T-bill	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4
6-month T-bill	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4
1-year T-bill	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4	11 1/4	5 1/4

Rates comparable to interest rates of \$1 million minimum (for overnight).

### Asian Dollar Rates

Aug. 8

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100 - 110	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
Discount Rate	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Federal Funds	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Prime Rate	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Bank Loan Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
3-month Treasury bill	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
CDs 28-day	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
CDs 45-day	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4

West Germany

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
Discount Rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Bank Loan Rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
3-month T-bill	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
6-month T-bill	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15

Japan

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
Discount Rate	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bank Loan Rate	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
3-month T-bill	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, U.S. Bank.

### Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Thursday in Singapore for a holiday.

### Third World Denounces New U.S. Textile Curbs

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** Third World governments are mounting a major diplomatic campaign to block a double thrust by the Reagan administration and the U.S. textile industry to reduce imports of textiles and clothing into the United States.

In formal diplomatic notes and speeches to international organizations, the foreign governments say a series of unfair trade practice cases filed against 13 nations by the U.S. industry should not be accepted by the Commerce Department because they violate global trade rules, are "completely discriminatory and arbitrary" and are designed to "harass" emerging textile-exporting nations.

In conjunction with U.S. retailers, moreover, the foreign governments attacked new Reagan administration regulations that will cut textile sales by major producers. These new rules change longstanding practices for defining the country of origin of textile imports.

With a Sept. 7 starting date, U.S. retailers fear the new rules will hurt their critical Christmas sales. It remained unclear, though, what effect the campaign will have on the Reagan administration, which has committed itself to restricting textile imports as part of a promise the president made to an influential textile-state Republican, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Moreover, Sen. Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, cites the new presidential directive on textiles in his tough re-election campaign as an example of his clout.

Nonetheless, Latin nations complained Thursday at a special Organization of American States meeting here, while a dozen nations prepared formal protests on the Reagan administration's action and the U.S. industry's unfair-

trade cases to be delivered to U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock.

A similar diplomatic protest was made Monday in Hong Kong to the acting U.S. consul general, Richard Williams, by Trade and Industries Secretary Eric Ho, who said the Reagan administration's new country-of-origin rules will cost Hong Kong at least \$280 million in trade.

In Geneva, a group of developing nations that export textiles called Tuesday for an emergency meeting of the Textile Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to consider the U.S. moves.

The U.S. industry, as part of a major battle against foreign sales, persuaded the Reagan administration in December to tighten regulations on imports. At that time, administration sources made it clear they would



Computer S...

Thursday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Vol. of P.M. 1,690,000  
Prev. P.M. Vol. 1,770,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	30	52	Open	Close
34	100	90	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	90.00
35	110	100	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	110.00	100.00
36	120	110	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	120.00	110.00
37	130	120	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	130.00	120.00
38	140	130	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	140.00	130.00
39	150	140	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	150.00	140.00
40	160	150	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	160.00	150.00
41	170	160	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	170.00	160.00
42	180	170	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	180.00	170.00
43	190	180	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	190.00	180.00
44	200	190	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	200.00	190.00
45	210	200	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	210.00	200.00
46	220	210	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	220.00	210.00
47	230	220	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	230.00	220.00
48	240	230	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	240.00	230.00
49	250	240	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	250.00	240.00
50	260	250	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	260.00	250.00
51	270	260	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	270.00	260.00
52	280	270	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	280.00	270.00
53	290	280	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	290.00	280.00
54	300	290	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	300.00	290.00
55	310	300	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	310.00	300.00
56	320	310	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	320.00	310.00
57	330	320	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	330.00	320.00
58	340	330	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	340.00	330.00
59	350	340	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	350.00	340.00
60	360	350	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	360.00	350.00
61	370	360	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	370.00	360.00
62	380	370	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	380.00	370.00
63	390	380	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	390.00	380.00
64	400	390	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	400.00	390.00
65	410	400	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	410.00	400.00
66	420	410	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	420.00	410.00
67	430	420	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	430.00	420.00
68	440	430	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	440.00	430.00
69	450	440	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	450.00	440.00
70	460	450	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	460.00	450.00
71	470	460	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	470.00	460.00
72	480	470	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	480.00	470.00
73	490	480	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	490.00	480.00
74	500	490	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	500.00	490.00
75	510	500	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	510.00	500.00
76	520	510	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	520.00	510.00
77	530	520	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	530.00	520.00
78	540	530	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	540.00	530.00
79	550	540	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	550.00	540.00
80	560	550	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	560.00	550.00
81	570	560	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	570.00	560.00
82	580	570	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	580.00	570.00
83	590	580	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	590.00	580.00
84	600	590	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	600.00	590.00
85	610	600	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	610.00	600.00
86	620	610	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	620.00	610.00
87	630	620	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	630.00	620.00
88	640	630	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	640.00	630.00
89	650	640	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	650.00	640.00
90	660	650	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	660.00	650.00
91	670	660	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	670.00	660.00
92	680	670	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	680.00	670.00
93	690	680	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	690.00	680.00
94	700	690	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	700.00	690.00
95	710	700	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	710.00	700.00
96	720	710	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	720.00	710.00
97	730	720	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	730.00	720.00
98	740	730	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	740.00	730.00
99	750	740	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	750.00	740.00
100	760	750	AMEX	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	760.00	750.00

12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	171	174	177	180	183	186	189	192	195	198	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258	261	264	267	270	273	276	279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300	303	306	309	312	315	318	321	324	327	330	333	336	339	342	345	348	351	354	357	360	363	366	369	372	375	378	381	384	387	390	393	396	399	402	405	408	411	414	417	420	423	426	429	432	435	438	441	444	447	450	453	456	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	498	501	504	507	510	513	516	519	522	525	528	531	534	537	540	543	546	549	552	555	558	561	564	567	570	573	576	579	582	585	588	591	594	597	600	603	606	609	612	615	618	621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	654	657	660	663	666	669	672	675	678	681	684	687	690	693	696	699	702	705	708	711	714	717	720	723	726	729	732	735	738	741	744	747	750	753	756	759	762	765	768	771	774	777	780	783	786	789	792	795	798	801	804	807	810	813	816	819	822	825	828	831	834	837	840	843	846	849	852	855	858	861	864	867	870	873	876	879	882	885	888	891	894	897	900	903	906	909	912	915	918	921	924	927	930	933	936	939	942	945	948	951	954	957	960	963	966	969	972	975	978	981	984	987	990	993	996	999	1002	1005	1008	1011	1014	1017	1020	1023	1026	1029	1032	1035	1038	1041	1044	1047	1050	1053	1056	1059	1062	1065	1068	1071	1074	1077	1080	1083	1086	1089	1092	1095	1098	1101	1104	1107	1110	1113	1116	1119	1122	1125	1128	1131	1134	1137	1140	1143	1146	1149	1152	1155	1158	1161	1164	1167	1170	1173	1176	1179	1182	1185	1188	1191	1194	1197	1200	1203	1206	1209	1212	1215	1218	1221	1224	1227	1230	1233	1236	1239	1242	1245	1248	1251	1254	1257	1260	1263	1266	1269	1272	1275	1278	1281	1284	1287	1290	1293	1296	1299	1302	1305	1308	1311	1314	1317	1320	1323	1326	1329	1332	1335	1338	1341	1344	1347	1350	1353	1356	1359	1362	1365	1368	1371	1374	1377	1380	1383	1386	1389	1392	1395	1398	1401	1404	1407	1410	1413	1416	1419	1422	1425	1428	1431	1434	1437	1440	1443	1446	1449	1452	1455	1458	1461	1464	1467	1470	1473	1476	1479	1482	1485	1488	1491	1494	1497	1500	1503	1506	1509	1512	1515	1518	1521	1524	1527	1530	1533	1536	1539	1542	1545	1548	1551	1554	1557	1560	1563	1566	1569	1572	1575	1578	1581	1584	1587	1590	1593	1596	1599	1602	1605	1608	1611	1614	1617	1620	1623	1626	1629	1632	1635	1638	1641	1644	1647	1650	1653	1656	1659	1662	1665	1668	1671	1674	1677	1680	1683	1686	1689	1692	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1713	1716	1719	1722	1725	1728	1731	1734	1737	1740	1743	1746	1749	1752	1755	1758	1761	1764	1767	1770	1773	1776	1779	1782	1785	1788	1791	1794	1797	1800	1803	1806	1809	1812	1815	1818	1821	1824	1827	1830	1833	1836	1839	1842	1845	1848	1851	1854	1857	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1896	1899	1902	1905	1908	1911	1914	1917	1920	1923	1926	1929	1932	1935	1938	1941	1944	1947	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034	2037	2040	2043	2046	2049	2052	2055	2058	2061	2064	2067	2070	2073	2076	2079	2082	2085	2088	2091	2094	2097	2100	2103	2106	2109	2112	2115	2118	2121	2124	2127	2130	2133	2136	2139	2142	2145	2148	2151	2154	2157	2160	2163	2166	2169	2172	2175	2178	2181	2184	2187	2190	2193	2196	2199	2202	2205	2208	2211	2214	2217	2220	2223	2226	2229	2232	2235	2238	2241	2244	2247	2250	2253	2256	2259	2262	2265	2268	2271	2274	2277	2280	2283	2286	2289	2292	2295	2298	2301	2304	2307	2310	2313	2316	2319	2322	2325	2328	2331	2334	2337	2340	2343	2346	2349	2352	2355	2358	2361	2364	2367	2370	2373	2376	2379	2382	2385	2388	2391	2394	2397	2400	2403	2406	2409	2412	2415	2418	2421	2424	2427	2430	2433	2436	2439	2442	2445	2448	2451	2454	2457	2460	2463	2466	2469	2472	2475	2478	2481	2484	2487	2490	2493	2496	2499	2502	2505	2508	2511	2514	2517	2520	2523	2526	2529	2532	2535	2538	2541	2544	2547	2550	2553	2556	2559	2562	2565	2568	2571	2574	2577	2580	2583	2586	2589	2592	2595	2598	2601	2604	2607	2610	2613	2616	2619	2622	2625	2628	2631	2634	2637	2640	2643	2646	2649	2652	2655	2658	2661	2664	2667	2670	2673	2676	2679	2682	2685	2688	2691	2694	2697	2700	2703	2706	2709	2712	2715	2718	2721	2724	2727	2730	2733	2736	2739	2742	2745	2748	2751	2754	2757	2760	2763	2766	2769	2772	2775	2778	2781	2784	2787	2790	2793	2796	2799	2802	2805	2808	2811	2814	2817	2820	2823	2826	2829	2832	2835	2838	2841	2844	2847	2850	2853	2856	2859	2862	2865	2868	2871	2874	2877	2880	2883	2886	2889	2892	2895	2898	2901	2904	2907	2910	2913	2916	2919	2922	2925	2928	2931	2934	2937	2940	2943	2946	2949	2952	2955	2958	2961	2964	2967	2970	2973	2976	2979	2982	2985	2988	2991	2994	2997	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027	3030	3033	3036	3039	3042	3045	3048	3051	3054	3057	3060	3063	3066	3069	3072	3075	3078	3081	3084	3087	3090	3093	3096	3099	3102	3105	3108	3111	3114	3117	3120	3123	3126	3129	3132	3135	3138	3141	3144	3147	3150	3153	3156	3159	3162	3165	3168	3171	3174	3177	3180	3183	3186	3189	3192	3195	3198	3201	3204	3207	3210	3213	3216	3219	3222	3225	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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# U.S. Computer Sale to Japan Snagged

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — A major Reagan administration effort to sell high-technology products to Japan has run afoul of U.S. Defense Department moves to tighten export-control requirements, possibly delaying the scheduled delivery next week of a \$21-million supercomputer to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co.

"We are taking a more careful approach to the exports of supercomputers than in the past," said a Pentagon official.

This new policy is aimed at U.S. allies, such as Japan, and is not connected with an agreement among Western allies to restrict exports of supercomputers to Eastern bloc nations while stiffening controls on very advanced computers and software.

Supercomputers stand on the frontier of the information revolution because of their ability to handle complex data at speeds thousands of times faster than traditional mainframe computers.

The sale last autumn of the supercomputer to Japan was the culmination of three years of Reagan administration pressure on NTT to open its market to U.S. high-technology products and played a major role in the U.S. government's decision to renew its agreement that calls on NTT to buy more telecommunications equipment from the United States.

It was seen, moreover, as an important test case for U.S. high-technology companies in Japan, which is racing to develop its own supercomputers. Cray Research Inc., which sold the supercomputer to NTT, had been rebuffed in past efforts to crack the Japanese market.

Nonetheless, according to government and industry sources, the Pentagon added conditions for the Cray license that were designed to keep the technology from Soviet bloc nations. These conditions, which apply to all overseas purchasers of U.S.-made supercomputers, passed inspection by the State, Defense and Commerce departments and were sent to Japan last week for NTT's approval.

"We are waiting for final confirmation from Japan on the conditions," said F.B. Berlin, Washington representative of Cray Research.

He added that he is "praying" that Japanese authorities will not think they are being singled out for special security requirements.

NTT's procurement chief in New York, Kadiru Kubo, first said he was "shocked" by the delay. But after talking to Cray officials, he was more sanguine. "There might be some delay, but it will be very minor," he said.

Mr. Berlin said that Cray sees "NTT as an extraordinarily important customer and it is an important sale as a symbol of U.S.-Japanese cooperation. Obviously, we don't want to establish a counterforce barrier to our side."

He expressed concern that the sale to NTT might have become tangled with Pentagon efforts to press Japan to place stiff controls on the supercomputers it is developing. Administration sources said the Pentagon had little luck in talks with Japan on the issue last week in Hawaii.

"We were concerned that they not be linked," said Mr. Berlin. He said he was assured after a two-hour meeting Monday with two Defense Department officials, Stephen D. Bryan and Donald Goldstein, "that this license is not being held hostage to the negotiations with Japan."

# ITT Seeks 29.9% If STC Bid for ICL Succeeds

Reuters  
LONDON — ITT Corp. wants to hold a 29.9-percent stake in the merged group that would result from Standard Telephones & Cables PLC's bid for ICL PLC, the STC offer document said.

ITT currently holds 35 percent of STC and this stake would drop to about 26 percent of STC's enlarged capital under the bid terms.

STC in principle supports ITT's aim to move up to 29.9 percent, and talks will be held after the offer becomes unconditional to decide how the increase can be best achieved.

Neither ITT or ICL will have access to each other's technology under agreements between ITT and STC.

The ICL board reiterated its view that the present offer is totally inadequate. It said it has repeated its recommendation to shareholders not to take action on the proposed bid by STC.

# U.S. Airline Stocks Sag Amid Fears of Fare War

By Lee A. Daniels  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Jolted by the prospect of a fare war on the New York-Chicago route and predictions by some brokers of a decline in performance for the rest of the year, U.S. domestic airline stocks have sagged across a broad front on Wall Street.

The slump Wednesday produced a drop of 14.72 points, to 511.38, in the Dow Jones transportation average.

Issues of Delta, American, United and Trans World Airlines — all of which fly the New York-Chicago route — fell between 1/2 and 3/4 points on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines were also registered by Pan American World Airways, which reported a second-quarter loss on Tuesday, Southwest Airlines and Northwest Airlines.

So heavy were the sell orders on issues of Northwest, Southwest, United and American that the opening of their trading was delayed as much as two hours.

Their fundamental outlook isn't good. Alfred Norling of Kidder Peabody Inc. said of the airline stocks, expressing a widely held view among analysts. "They took

off two weeks ago as the price of U.S.S.R. crude oil dropped and the market rally began. But the airlines' summer passenger volume hasn't met expectations and their capacity is building up. That's a situation that triggers discounting."

Concern about a fare war stemmed from the plans of People Express, the discount air carrier, to begin daily low-fare service from Newark to Chicago.

People's entry into the lucrative New York-Chicago route constitutes a challenge to United and American, which fly to O'Hare Airport, and to Midway Airport, which flies to Midway Airport.

People's fares usually have been sharply below those of other airlines, and analysts said it would likely offer a fare of \$79 in peak hours, \$59 at other times on the Chicago run. Current standard coach fare to O'Hare is \$258. Midway's coach fare is \$200.

On the strength of its business-oriented passengers, the New York-Chicago route is third in volume in the United States, after the Boston-New York-Washington run and the San Francisco-Los Angeles route.

Generally, officials of the airlines directly affected by People's move emphasized what they said were significant differences between their "full-service" flights and People's no-frills approach and said they would make adjustments to be "competitive" with the Newark-based carrier.

"We've known for some time that they were coming," said Donald Moonjian, vice president for marketing management at United, "and we've prepared a plan for it."

John Pincavage, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc., said that People's Chicago competitors would probably match its low fares but would count on other competitive measures, such as their frequent-flyer benefits, to prevent passenger erosion.

# State-Bank Pool Seen for New Creusot

Reuters  
LE CREUSOT, France — A pool of state-owned banks is likely to take a 34-percent share in the company being formed to take over Creusot-Loire, the French private heavy-engineering firm placed in receivership in June, the court administrator for Creusot-Loire said Thursday.

Hubert Lafont, provisional administrator since the Creusot-Loire board resigned last month, said the banking pool would include Cr dit Lyonnais, Soci t  G n rale, Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque de l'Union Europ enne, all owned by the government.

But he denied reports circulating in Paris last week that the proposal was imminent. It is being made by the banks and by the state-owned steel group Usinor, Framatome SA, the nuclear reactor builder and Fives-Cail Babcock, a steel company that is a unit of Cie. de Fives-Lille, which are expected to take the remaining 66 percent.

"They will not present their letter of intent before Aug. 15," he said. In Paris, a senior court official said he did not expect "anything before the end of the month at the earliest."

# COMPANY NOTES

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is seeking to extend its domestic video-conferencing service to Canada. The company, in a filing with the Federal Communications Commission, said it had agreement with Canadian phone companies to let customers set up the video conferences.

Da Pont Co. said it was going to eliminate about 400 jobs by Sept. 30 at a fibers plant in Camden, South Carolina, and blamed textile imports. The May plant produces three trademark polyester fibers — Dacron, Antron and Orlon.

General Dynamics Corp. is the focus of a congressional committee's inquiry to determine whether it broke U.S. laws in 1978 by failing to report gifts to high officials, keeping false records of gifts and failing to disclose questionable travel expenses by an executive.

"Home Centers of America Inc. shareholders will decide in September whether to sell the company to K mart Corp. for \$90 million. Both

companies said their boards have approved the sale.

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. will cut rates for its Longer Distance telephone service by 8 percent and offer discounts of up to 10 percent for high-volume users effective Sept. 1, officials said.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, the main owner of the Seabrook nuclear plant, with a 35.6-percent share, changed the purpose of a \$425 million in financing to avoid a lengthy regulatory investigation of the project, a state consumer advocate charged.

Siemens AG and its subsidiary, Transformatoren Union AG, won an order to build a 175-million-mark (\$60-million) transformer substation for the Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water, Siemens said.

Standard Elektrik Lorenz, a West German subsidiary of IIT Corp., said it hopes to start delivery by 1987 of 30 million Deutsche marks (\$10 million) of electronic telephone exchanges to Hungary as sought by the Budapest government, despite a ban on high-technology exports to communist countries.

Woodward & Lothrop said a company controlled by a real estate magnate, A. Alfred Taubman, one of two men seeking to buy the retail chain, bought 1.7 million shares in the company, or 32 percent of the shares outstanding.

E.W. Woolworth Co., the seventh-largest retailer in the United States, reported that second-quarter earnings rose 19 percent to \$19 million, or 62 cents a share, from \$16 million, or 50 cents a share, on a 12.5-percent domestic sales increase. Woolworth said foreign sales fell 0.8 percent. Revenue rose 6.3 percent to \$1.36 billion from \$1.28 billion.

# ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
9 August 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of some funds whose names are listed below. The following international symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

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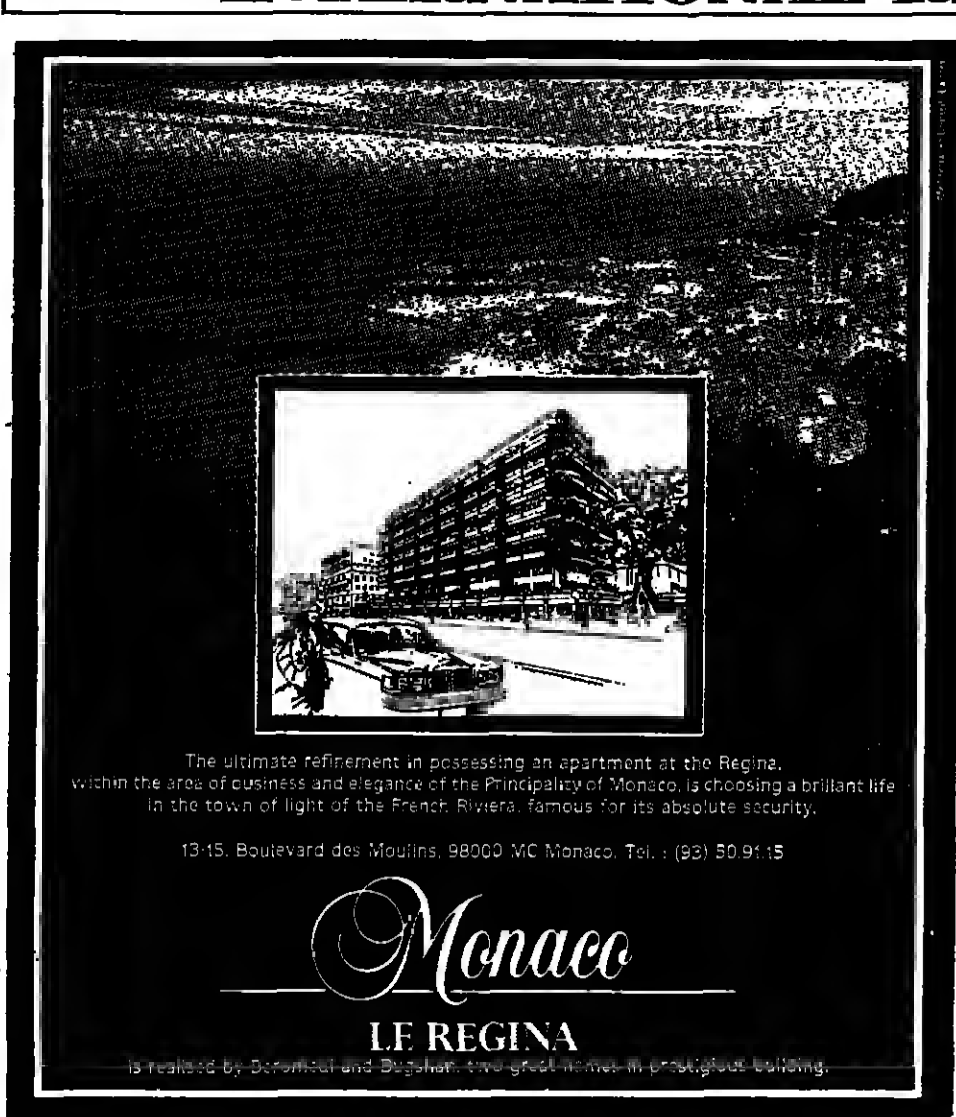
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# INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

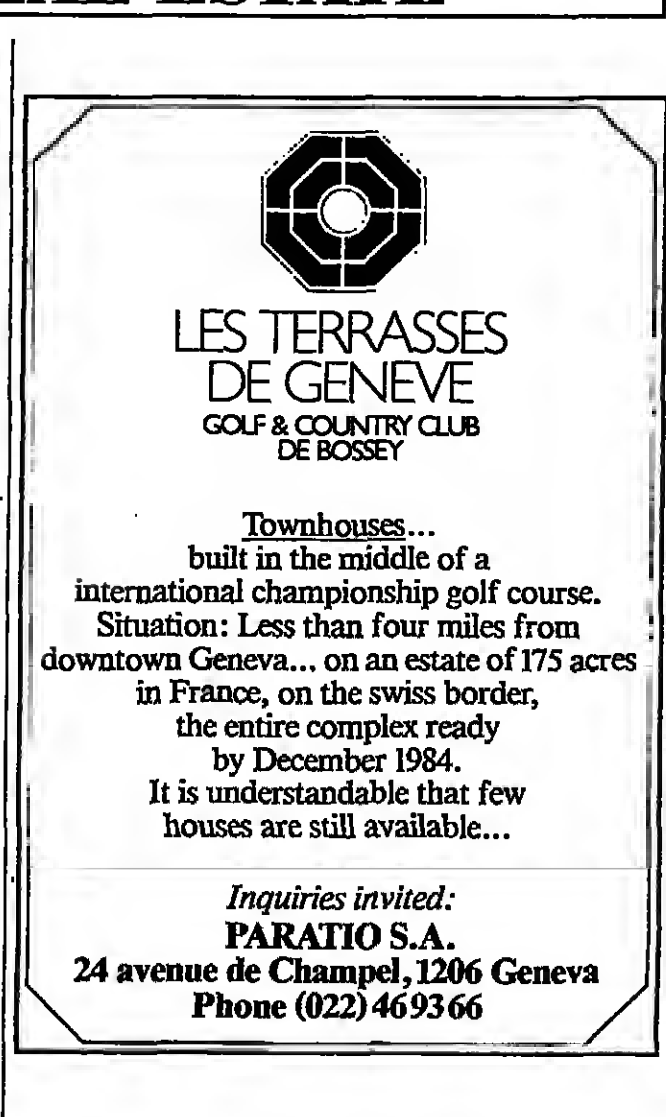


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# AT&T Trying To Improve Efficiency

(Continued from Page 13)

AT&T is trying to improve its cash-draining problems by completely under control, and its marketing abilities to speed. As W. Spencer Rice, senior partner with S&R Consultants, a Madison, New Jersey-based consulting firm, put it, "They've got two cylinders running, and they've got six more to go."

In line with its much-publicized goal of becoming a major player in both data processing and telecommunications, AT&T has been using new products to market at a steady pace. It introduced its 3B series of minicomputers in March.

In May, it rolled out its System 75 PBX, a computerized office switchboard, and a month later, its version of a personal computer.

The rapid rollout was designed to signal competitors and customers that the company intends to become a serious force in the computerized office equipment industry. "Our blueprint is out there," said William P. Strizler, a vice president for new ventures. "Now it's a matter of improving price and capabilities."

Analysts say that, singly, none of the products is electrifying, but together they represent the first component package for a so-called local area network to link telephones, data processors, workstations and other office equipment. "It's the first time I can remember AT&T being first with anything," said Mr. Rice. "It's given them a wonderful opportunity, if they take advantage of it."

AT&T no longer can treat its cost and marketing problems as internal annoyances. The company's attempts to break into the data-processing business and to stem the erosion of its position in telecommunications equipment have plunged it into deep competitive waters. The combined market for telephone and computer equipment already is pegged at \$115 billion and is growing.

To hang in, AT&T must go head to head with IBM, one of the world's most formidable marketing organizations, against aggressive rivals such as Rolm Corp. and Northern Telecom, which have grown up in an industry where cut-throat competition is commonplace, and against such relatively new forces in long-distance telephony as MCI and GTE-Sprint.

AT&T clearly is playing catch-up. Even though equipment sales are opened to competition in 1988, marketing is still not the company's forte.

AT&T's marketing problems are internal annoyances. The company's attempts to break into the data-processing business and to stem the erosion of its position in telecommunications equipment have plunged it into deep competitive waters. The combined market for telephone and computer equipment already is pegged at \$115 billion and is growing.

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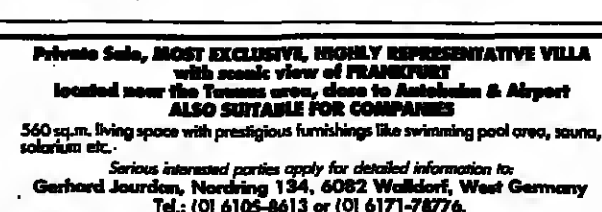
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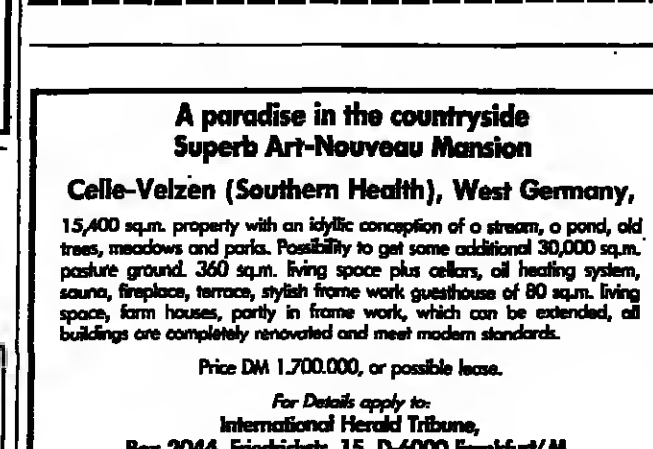
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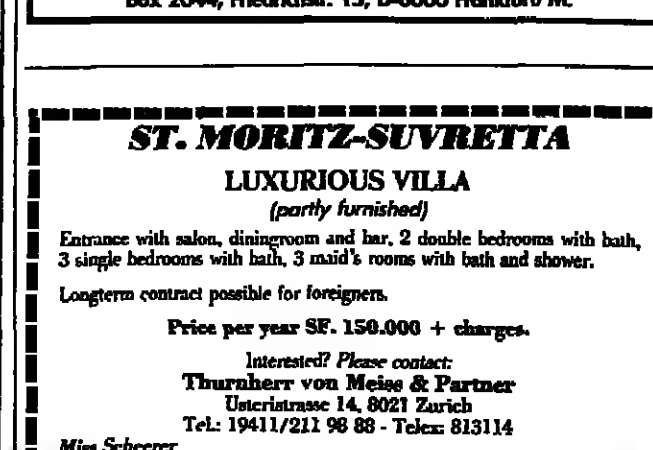
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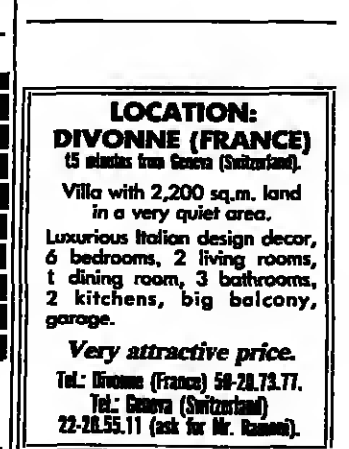


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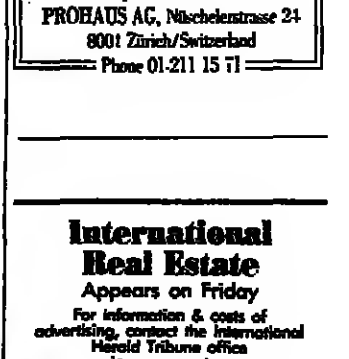


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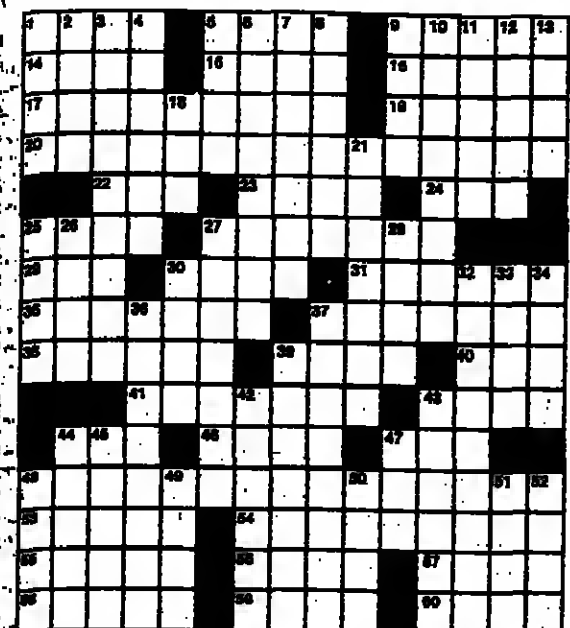
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15 Phil  
16 Home on high  
17 Introduction  
18 Start of a Williams title  
20 Come close to lawbreaking  
21 Modernist  
23 Casanova, for one  
24 Loner to E.C.H.  
25 Role in "The Green Pastures"  
27 Macaw  
28 Scatologist  
31 Steve and Fred  
32 Consistent  
37 Persistent also ran  
38 Abominable  
39 Another Kingsley  
40 Jay a cousin  
41 Subject to earthquakes  
42 America  
44 on (suppressed)

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55 Blessed  
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57 Actor Croyn  
58 Import  
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2 Pearl Mosque city  
3 Ambush  
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9 Stride  
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13 Ameliorate  
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21 Pertaining to blood  
22 Enologist  
23 Composer of "Rule, Britannia!"  
27 Tension's complement  
28 "I poor... York..."  
30 Outdistance  
32 Ghosts, in haunted cases  
33 Adolf's refusal  
34 Dagger of yore  
35 Hanging decorations  
37 Metalworker's millen  
39 Olympics contestant  
42 Reached home  
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44 Fritz Tuck's cousin  
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47 Distinctive time  
48 Stuttering comedian  
49 Rescue  
50 Chemical suffices  
51 Office note  
52 W. German river

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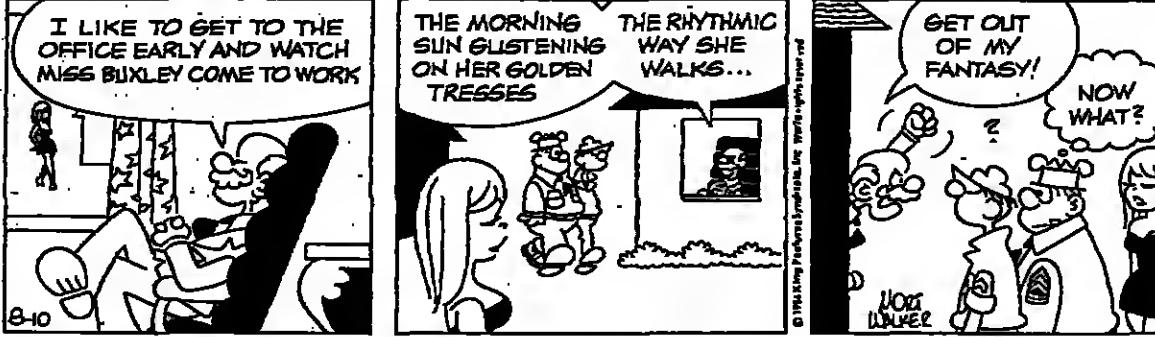
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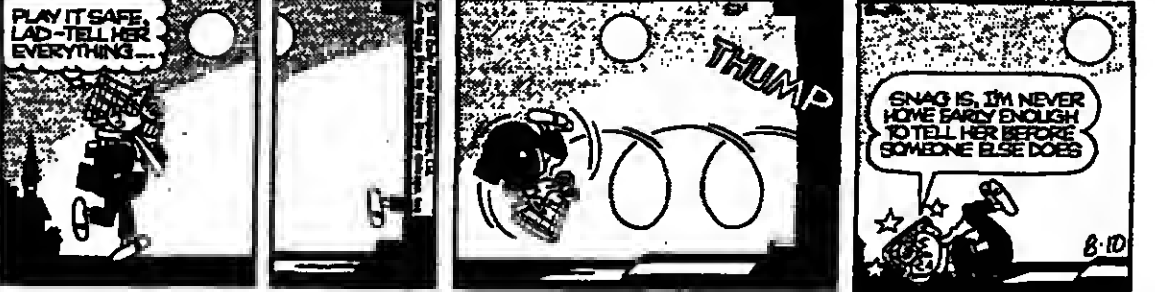
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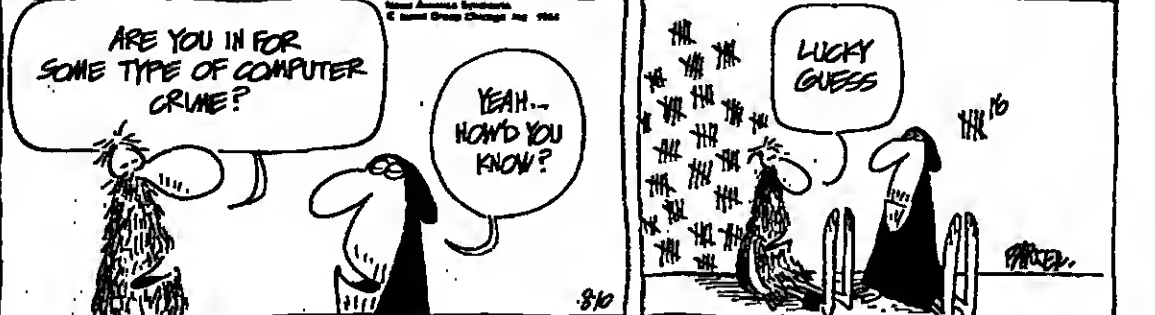
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BOOKS

SCENES FROM MARRIED LIFE AND SCENES FROM LATER LIFE

By William Cooper. 508 pp. \$17.95.  
Dutton, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

THE Angry Young Men. You have to be older and older to remember them. They were the writing generation that popped up in Britain after World War II. Kingsley Amis, John Wain, John Braine, Arnold Wesker, John Osborne and half a dozen more.

They were not notably fire-breathing or radical. Today, the survivors tend to vote Conservative. But they were irritated and ready to take over. The Labor Party was in and the Tories out, but the focus of the writers was less political than social, and its tone was not so much angry as hungry.

They were a collection of bright minds from the middle or lower-middle classes, educated at state schools and provincial red-brick universities. They aimed at replacing the old literary mandarins, the Bloomsbury remnants, the Audens, the Cyril Connollys, with a style that wore its cultivation partly, but not entirely, out of sight.

Aside from being very British and more educated than the writers let on, this was a style that thought of itself, with some resulting difficulty, as warmer, more spontaneous, more fun-loving than that of prewar generations. The typical "Angry" hero — I am thinking specifically of Amis — may have broken up a party or two, or his host's furniture, but at heart he was lovable, a bit clumsy and quite constructive.

William Cooper was not the most celebrated of the group, but unlike some of them, he has kept plugging away. His semi-autobiographical novel, "Scenes From Provincial Life," followed by "Scenes From Metropolitan Life" and "Scenes From Married Life," appeared successively in the '50s and early '60s. There was then a hiatus in the evolution of Joe, its writer-civil-servant hero, until last year, when Joe, grown old and retired, reappeared in "Scenes From Later Life."

Now grouped together, "Married Life" and "Later Life" retain the author's useful and slightly opaque vision. They retain his weaknesses, an awkwardness at plotting that he seems tacitly to recognize by calling his novels "Scenes," and some of his virtues. Cooper is a constrained writer. He limits himself by the lifelong rejection of wildness and cant that was part of his cohorts' covetly in the '50s, and that, like all rejections, wears out. We only know what Joe specifically thinks, does and undergoes.

Depressed about the meager reception for his latest novel, the protagonist tells a friend that readers no longer want his specialty, which he defines as "the stuff of life." Instead, "they want profound spiritual experiences, profound psychic suffering." But as Joe ages, his vision and the stuff of his life dwindle, and so do Cooper's books.

"Scenes From Married Life" tells of the ups and downs of Joe's civil-service job as a recruiter of scientific personnel and of his decision to replace casual relationships with a stable and loving marriage. "Scenes From Later Life" deals mostly with finances — Joe's government job, though fairly eminent, carries no pension — and with health.

The protagonist's sensibility is such that he is best at talking about outside things: office politics, his friends' marital problems and the difficulties in selling a house, going to a hospital, dealing with painters and plumbers. There are whole chapters that read less like a novel than like Sunday-magazine articles about life's minutiae, but they are written with sensitivity and humor.

When Joe tells about himself or about Elspeth, his beloved wife, he becomes only semi-visible. The English are often livelier speaking to strangers than to neighbors; in Cooper's style of writing, introspection is skirted as though it were an invasion of privacy. His depictions of sexual love are both stilted and effusive, a kind of fey chipmunkiness.

Cooper's gallery of characters — writers, politicians, businessmen, actors — is in some ways reminiscent of Anthony Powell's tapes tries but lacks the latter's subtlety and nuance. And yet there is an appealing quality at work.

Part of it is his gift for a disenchanted and acute phrase. Describing the labor involved in moving to another house, Joe remarks: "It's something that doesn't seem to get mentioned in novels, I thought; how exhausted we all get with doing things." (One imagines Hamlet talking off his shoes at the end of a hard day.) Joe swims regularly to keep fit, stopping afterward for a drink at the pub: "I was a great believer in doing myself good but determined not to let it get me down."

Despite the awkwardness of plot — in both books Joe is rescued from financial despair by the sudden intervention of friends — and Cooper's use of his alter ego to complain about real estate agents, carpenters, publishers and the poor sale of his books, there is a stoic charm about the two "Scenes." Joe's vision may be shrinking, but it is his own. Cooper has remained faithful to his, even as it fails him; and that is an oddly moving way to tell the reader a thing or two about old age.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE is one maneuver in play that is virtually unknown to players below the expert level. It requires technique, distributional assessment and psychological awareness, and is called the intrafinesse.

The maneuver calls for a preliminary finesse to set up a pining play. Since this description is liable to leave many in a state of confusion, let us consider an example. On the diagramed deal, South opened light in the third seat and eventually competed at the three-level. He thus had the best of the bidding, for East-West would no doubt have made 10 tricks in hearts.

**BRIDGE**

**North**  
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♥ Q73  
♦ A108  
♣ —

**West**  
♠ —  
♥ —  
♦ —  
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**East**  
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**South**  
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**Declarer's Play:**  
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